RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 185— BOMBAY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1926. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

N Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*TAMBA MARU	5845	2 Aug,	12 Aug
TOTTORI MARU	5979	16 Aug.	30 Aug.
*AWA MARU	6028	29 Aug.	12 Sept.
NAGANO MARU	3824	18 Sept.	2 Oct.
*SADO MARU	5898	29 Sept.	13 Oct.

* Passenger Steamers.
x For Tuticorin.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20,279. Telegrams: "Yusen"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Depart.
*Sumatra Maru ..	I. Kavasaki	5,863	11 July	23 July
*Celebes Maru ..	G. Cotoh ..	5,863	30 „	8 Aug.
*Indus Maru ..	T. Shimasaki	4,366	3 Aug.	15 „
*Honolulu Maru ..	..	5,751	8 „	22 „
Borneo Maru ..	..	5,804	13 „	6 Sep.

* Calls at Shanghai.

For particulars apply to :—
T. OHARA, Manager,
Phone No. 22150, Telegrams : "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINEES NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES;
Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Moffusil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.
SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA* ..	16,585
14 „	CHINA ..		7,952
21 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
28 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
11 „	KASHMIR ..		8,985
18 „	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
25 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
9 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
16 „	MALOJA* ..		20,837
23 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,993
20 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
11 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
25 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10 941
29 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
12 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,500
19 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10 918
26 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,993
12 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 „	RAZMAK†‡ ..		10,602
13 „	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA.x		16,227
9 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 „	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 „	RAJPUTANA.		16,500
30 „	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
14 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA † ..	10,941
21 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA* ..	20,837

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India
†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
‡First Class Passengers only.
‖Extra Steamer at following reduced rates—
1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles,— £72, £62 and £56.
2nd Saloon to London.— £54 and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles — £50 and £48,
The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.
Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.
These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June, 1926, and arriving in Bombay 24th September, 1926, both dates inclusive.
The rates are as follows:—
To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles, including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
12th August	MANTOLA ..	8,965
4th Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
25th „	MANDALA ..	8,246
16th Dec.	MANTOLA ..	8,965

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926		
10th Aug.	JEYPORE†	Straits, China & Japan.
25th „	ALIPORE*	Straits, China & Japan.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th „	NARKUNDA ..	Australia
26th „	NELLORE .. connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China & Japan For Australia
23rd Nov.	NYANZA .. connecting at Colombo with COMORIN ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.

* Cargo steamers. Do not call at Colombo.
† Cargo Steamer. Calls at Colombo, Straits, Hongkong and Japan only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
6th Aug.	VITA ..	Busreh via Karachi
11th „	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
18th „	KHANDALA ..	East & S. Africa.

Owing to the monsoon season the Monday and Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.
Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.
Terms and Rates of freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol and Kadi.

DIRECTORS.
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.)
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., A.M., (Colmb) Sar Subha Baroda State)
Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desaibhai Desai (High Court Pleader, Ahmedabad).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaoker, B.A., Chief Acctt. and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 8 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent, per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital 100,000,000
Reserve Fund 86,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Alexandria		
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angelos	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay,
Post Box No. 207.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22307.

BUY THE BEST

KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT
IS THE BEST

GUARANTEED OVER THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (REVISED 1925.)

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
AGENTS:—C. MACDONALD & Co.,
LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT. .. .. .. BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

ANNAS 4 A DAY
WHICH YOU EASILY & UNKNOWNLY SPEND
IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME
OF THE
National Indian Life
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS
AFTER 25 YEARS
YOU GET Rs. 1,500 IN CASH
AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 FULLY PAID-UP PAYABLE Rs. 3,000 AFTER DEATH
WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER
Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it
For all Particulars and forms apply to:
BRANCH SECRETARY.
Bombay Branch,
Rustom Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6/7, CLIVE ST. CALCUTTA
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 1¼ Lacs.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29 Grey Street; CALCUTTA. Or to
Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

Prof. GAJJAR'S RENOWNED SPECIFICS
AGUE MIXTURE :—For Malaria, Dengue etc.
LIVER SOLUTION :—Best Laxative for Constipation.
TONIC SOLUTION :—For General Debility and in convalescent period.
BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION.
INFLUENZA SOLUTION :—For Influenza and Pneumonia.
COUGH PILLS :—For Bronchitis and Cold, Cough etc.
All B. P. Tinctures, Balm, Tooth Powder, Cologne Water, etc.
OBTAINABLE OF ALL CHEMISTS.
APPLY TO :—
THE IONIC PHARMACY
Khetwadi Main Road GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

MARIANI TONIC WINE
BRINGS
New strength to the weak
New rich red blood to the bloodless
New Nerve force to the nervous
New Vitality to the run-down
New Vigour to the Aged
Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency and Central Provinces:
THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.),
HEAD OFFICE:— 18, Lamington Road, Grant Road. BOMBAY. *BRANCH:—* Near Pr. Samaj, Tram Junction, Girgaum.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENCIES of Big Spg. and Wvg. Mills to sell Cloths and Yarns, for a up-country firm of Bombay Deccan. Please apply Box No. 1766, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3559

SERVICE GUARANTEED.—Wanted candidates for training. Decent employment or MONEY BACK. Guarantee Prospectus on 2 annas stamp. PRINCIPAL, City College of Commerce, Delhi.
A R3588

WANTED—SERVICES of one good SECOND CLASS ENGINEER for Aluminium Vessels Factory at Calcutta. Salary Rs. 125 to Rs. 150 per month according to qualifications. Apply to Messrs. JEEWANLAL & CO., Kansara Chawl, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay No. 2.
A R3580

WANTED—An experienced and young CANVASSER in Medical line. He should be well educated and of clean habits. Apply with terms and copies of testimonials to MODERN CHEMICAL WORKS, Delhi.
A R3583

WANTED—Educated and influential DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES for Central India and Rajputana to secure Life Assurance business, on liberal commission, for a long established Company. Only those experienced and confident of good business need apply. ASIAN ASSURANCE CO., LTD., Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
A 27021

WANTED—Earnest, ambitious men everywhere to start manufacturing business in their own home on Rs. 3 capital. 300 to 1,000 per cent profit guaranteed. Experience unnecessary. Prospectus and complete money making particulars against 5 annas stamps. BUSINESS STANDARDS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.
A R3578

PROFESSION.

ANNUAL READING—Rupee Note, birth particulars or time. EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Vizagapatam.
P R3500

"BEAUTY-BOTTLE"— Cures Baldness, Greyness of Hair Fallen Mamae. Remit Rs. 5. Particulars 2 as. Stamps. N. Roy, 97, Shilmandi, P.O. Mahimpur, Dacca. R3443

ANY Syphilis Radically Cured by one dose "KEUR." No harm. Remit Rs. 5. N. Roy, Shilmandi, P.O. Mahimpur, Dacca. 3443

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

THE VERY BEST KULU APPLES—NIL PLUS ULTRA—Scientifically packed eleven pounds basket for Rs. 5/8, post free Safe arrival assured. Apply MANAGER, Bursai Orchards Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3515

FRUIT and GRAFT.—Matchless Langra, Mohauthakur and Sipia Mangoes Rs. 7 100, ordinary Rs. 4, order telegraphically with cash. MANGO LICHI grafts, fruitable next season Rs. 13 doz. Advance essential, CATALOGUE free, SUPERINTENDENT, Behar Graft, Stores Darbhanga.
F R3557

ENGLISH large Peaches, nectarines or seedless Grapes, 7 lbs., Rs. 8. Sample boxes 8 dry fruits, 8 lbs., assortment Rs. 8, or 16 kinds Rs. 11. German scientific packing, delivery free. Samples Bukhara Silk and Multan Silks on -/4/- stamps. EMPIRE FRUIT MART, Quetta. Tele. Peach.
F R3589

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

TOYS ! TOYS !! TOYS !!!—250 most attractive Metal Toys for Rs. 30 (freight paid). A most profitable bargain. Sample Box Rs. 3 (post paid). Also German Toys from Rs. 25 upwards. (THE INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Somerset Street-Camp, Karachi.)
T R3579

GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS by well-known makers, prices lowest. Railway freight free India. Illustrated Catalogue Free. PIONEER ARMS CO., Meerut.
T R3590

FOR SALE—One practically new teak almyrah with drawers, two panel glass doors. Apply Box 1773, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R3591

EDUCATIONAL.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR.

Bombay Chronicle

Wodehouse Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

7 VALUABLE VACANT PLOTS on the West side of Parel Road, between Dharamsi Street and 1st Cooper Street, are now available for building purposes, and will be let on 999 years' leases.

The areas of these plots vary from 159 square yards to 570 square yards.

As several offers have been already received intending applicants should apply for particulars to the undersigned before the 10th August, 1926.

J. T. BURGE,
F.S.I.,
Estate Agent.
27019

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the rate of interest on Savings Bank accounts will be reduced to 3 3/4 per cent. per annum and on Savings Bank Deposit accounts to 4 per cent per annum with effect from the 1st September, 1926.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.
27077

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

HOLDERS of week-end return tickets between Bombay, Byculla, Dadar and Thana *and* Khandala, Lonavla, Kirkee, Poona, Neral and Matheran will not be allowed to travel by 17 Dn. (S. E. Passenger) on Fridays which leaves Victoria Terminus at 0 h. 15 m.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 3-8-1926.

NOTICE TO TENDERERS.

QUOTATIONS are invited on or before 7th August, 1926, for the clearing and filling a plot of ground in the School of Art Compound and laying down a lawn. The plot measures roughly 13352 sq. ft. Apply to

THE PRINCIPAL,
Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.
27058

WANTED.

1. Office.—District Board, Gaya.
2. Post and Pay.—A permanent DISTRICT ENGINEER on a salary of Rs. 1,000—50—1,500.
3. QUALIFICATIONS required. — (a) Must hold the degree of Bachelor of Engineering of any Indian University or have passed the final examination of any recognised College of Engineering in India; or

   (b) Must have passed satisfactorily through the whole course of instruction at a recognised school of Engineering in the United Kingdom (e.g., King's College, London; Coopers' Hill College, the Crystal Palace School of Engineering; or

   (c) Must have qualified for the Associate Membership of the Institutes of Civil Engineers in the United Kingdom; and (i) have held charge of important works for not less than five years as District Engineer and produce a certificate from his immediate superior during such employment that his conduct was satisfactory; and (ii) produce evidence that his knowledge of the vernacular of the district is such as to qualify him for employment as a District Engineer.
4. TERMS.—Shall be on probation for two years.
5. Officer to whom application should be made. — CHAIRMAN, District Board, Gaya.
6. Date by which application should be submitted.—31st August, 1926.

NOTE:—All application from intending candidates should be submitted in sealed and registered covers and be superscribed "Application for appointment of District Engineer." Each application must be accompanied by all necessary certificates and testimonials together with a suitable envelope adressed and sufficiently stamped for registration in which they can be returned in the event of the application being unsuccessful. None need apply, who does not hold the qualifications stated in clause 3 above on the date of application.

ANUGRAH NARAYAN SINHA,
Chairman, District Board, Gaya.
27041

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
Bombay, 12th July, 1926.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Imperial Bank of India will be held at the LOCAL HEAD OFFICE of the Bank, MADRAS on MONDAY, the 16th August, 1926 at 4 p.m for the transaction of the following business.

1. To receive the Central Board's report, the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank made up to the 30th June, 1926, and the report of the Auditors.
2. To elect three Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

N. M. MURRAY,
D. S. McCLURE (Offg).
27007 Managing Governors.

THE FORT PRESS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the FORT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, situate at Lower Colaba, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of August, 1926, at 3.30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon, when the Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 31st day of July, 1926, and forwarded to the Shareholders by post, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

Should the said Resolutions be passed by the required majority the following Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely :—

RESOLUTION.

"That the capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 2,85,000 divided into 600 shares of Rs. 475 each to Rs. 1,20,000 divided into 600 shares of Rs. 200 each and that such reduction be effected by returning to the holders of the 600 shares that have been issued paid-up capital to the extent of Rs. 275 per share, and by reducing the nominal amount of each of the said shares from Rs. 475 to Rs. 200."

Should the above last mentioned Resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, which will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Lower Colaba, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 6th day of September, 1926, at 3.30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1926.

By Order of the Board,
KARSANDAS THAKERSEY ROWJEE,
Chairman.
27080

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate for Share No. 21371 of the Tapty Valley Railway Co. Ltd. standing in the name of the late Khetsey Parmanand has been LOST or MISLAID.

The Public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above Certificate in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the Undersigned.

DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
Attorneys for Narandas Purshottam and Lakhmidas Ratansey.
80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
Dated this 3rd day of August, 1926.
27078

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RAMJI LALJI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land, situate at Borah Bazaar Street in Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 62 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 540, New No. 5651, Old Survey No. 997 and New Survey No. 8718, together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon and bounded on the East by the house of Hera Fez Hadar Ally, on the West by the public road, on the North by the house of Ruttonbaycee, daughter of Ebicajee Randelia and on the South by the house of Edulji Rustomji Madan and which premises are assessed under A Ward No. 2235 and Street Nos. 161-163

Dated this 4th day of August, 1926.

MULLA & MULLA.
Purchasers Attorneys.
27079

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ON behalf of THE UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., of the Royal Exchange Building, London, I hereby give notice that as from the 16th day of July, 1926, the Agency and Power of Attorney, held by Messrs. Kilachand Devchand and Co., of 63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, from THE UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., has been TERMINATED and revoked from which date all business of THE UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., will be conducted by me on its behalf until further notice.

For convenience Agents and clients are hereby notified that they may send to Messrs. Kilachand Devchand and Co., all premia and other sums which may be due now to THE UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., on Policies and/or Cover Notes and/or Protection Notes which may have been issued prior to the 16th July, 1926.

Dated this 29th day of July, 1926.

GUY ROBINSON,
The constituted Attorney of
The Union Assurance Society, Ltd.
Yusuf Building, Church gate Street, Fort.
27048

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BHAGWANTRAO GANESH RELE, Rubber Stamp maker, late of Bombay, Kshtrija Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort. ..... Deceased.

Bai SITABAI, widow of the said Bhagwantrao Ganesh Rele, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort for the use and benefit of Pandharinath Bhagwantrao and Ramchandra Bhagwantrao, the minor sons of the deceased and limited to the period of their minority. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Seventeenth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL
Ag. Registrar.
E. J. DAVAR.

The 17th day of July, 1926.

Bai SITABAI, widow.
Petitioner-in-Person.
3587

To quickly get rid of RHEUMATISM

You cannot possibly choose a better remedy for your rheumatism than De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, for these remove the *cause* of the trouble and thus effect a radical cure.

Another big advantage is that De Witt's Pills act so quickly. To-day you may be tortured and crippled by pain, but if you would take De Witt's Pills you would notice marked improvement in a few hours and in a few days all your aches and pains would disappear and your health and strength would be fully restored.

Ask your Chemist To-day for

De WITT'S

KIDNEY AND BLADDER

PILLS

The circular enclosed in every box gives full directions for the use of De Witt's Pills, and they may be taken with confidence and safety by men, women and children. *De Witt's Pills are never touched by hand and they contain no animal fats nor any harmful or habit-forming drugs.* Take them for *Scalding Pains, Rheumatism, Urinary Disorders, Backache, Bladder Trouble, Lumbago, Sciatica, or Painful Joints* and in every case they will give prompt relief and quickly effect a cure. Your nearest chemist sells De Witt's Pills and the moderate price places them within your easy reach. Ask for a box to-day.

AMUSEMENTS.

SIX THOUSAND FUNNY FEET
SIX THOUSAND HEARTY LAUGHS
DOUGLAS MACLEAN
IN
"NEVER SAY DIE"
A rib tickling joy ride.
Live, Love and Laugh.
(Six Reels)

HAROLD LLOYD
IN
"NEVER WEAKEN"
The greatest Comedy howl ever attempted in a film.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6-30 & 10 P. M.
Patrons please, note change of time.
YOU'LL DIE LAUGHING
at this ALL COMEDY PROGRAMME.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

THE PRINCE OF MERRY MAKERS
HAROLD LLOYD
IN HIS LATEST FILM
"GIRL SHY"
will open at the PATHE CINEMA, Royal Opera House
ON
AUGUST 7th.
Book Your Seats Early.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents THIS WEEK
Saurashtra Ltd's Comedy
KALABAJ ASHAK
WOOING TACTICS
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

"TEN SCARS MAKE A MAN."
Pathe's newest fascinating
SUPER-SERIAL in 10 chapters 20 Reels
TO-DAY first four chapters, 8 reels, with
ALLENE RAY, Queen of Film Stars in an absorbing tale of many adventures.
Scheming heroism and romance. ALSO:
"LITTLE ROBINSON'S CORKSCREW"
A GREAT COMEDY!
Daily at: 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Saturday and Sunday, Matinee at 3 P.M.
POPULAR PRICES.
BRING THE FAMILY!
DON'T MISS this Greatest Film SERIAL ever made.
CROWN CINEMA.
Marble Theatre. - - - Sandhurst Road
NOTE:—A Revolver will be given free to the holders of Box and Balcony tickets.
N License needed

EYE TROUBLES.
of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2, Gungoo St. KARACHI.

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AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF (COUNTRY DAMAGED) UGANDA COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on TUESDAY, the 10th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Godown No. H-106, Sewri Cotton Depot, on account of the concerned:—

4 full pressed bales Uganda Cotton coun
4 full pressed bales Uganda Cotton B quality (country damaged,)

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

On account of the underwriters and the concerned:—

2 Cases Fish Hooks.
1 German Typewriter.
1 Carved ivory table.

By order of Assessor and Collector, Bombay Municipality:—

One lot containing chairs, teapoys, tables, easy-chairs, hand-sewing machine, etc.

AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab Horse in harness.
1 Waler Horse in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AT MAHABLESHWAR, KNOWN AS "OCTAGON" AND "ROSARY" WITH OUTHOUSES AND STABLES.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the parties concerned Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms the following Bungalows:—

All that piece of land situate at Mahableshwar Hill, containing by admeasurement 30 Gunthas bearing Revision Survey No. 97 and described and particularly noted as No. 97 and 97a in the certified map or plan of the Mahableshwar Hill deposited in the office of the Collector of Satara and which is bounded on the East by a public road on the West by the Road going to St. James' Cottage on the North Revision Survey No. 108 and footpath and on the South by a public Road and which said premises formerly belonged to the estate of Mr. Sorabji Dadabhai Dubash, Each Bungalow consists of one drawing room, one dining room and three bed rooms with outhouses, etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & COY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. the VICEROY of INDIA
AND
H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.

V. V. WAGH
SCULPTOR
6, NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY 4.

Marble and bronze busts and statues executed to order.

Full size bronze statues of Lok. TILAK and DADABHAI NOWROJI ready for sale.

DISTRIBUTED GRATIS and POST FREE
BOYHOOD'S PERILS & MANHOOD'S CURSE
An invaluable guide and companion for the young and the old, man and woman, married and unmarried, to attain health pleasures of youth and long life. Must be read and re-read by everybody. BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, BHAGALPUR.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

August 4.

A drop of 5 to 7 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market eased on local traders selling on reports of favourable crop accounts. Liverpool has been reported 7 to 9 points lower.

The following private estimates are to hand:—

Messrs. Clement Curtis & Co., Chicago:—
Condition 68.8 per cent.
Crop 15,550,000 bales.

Messrs. Gosho Company, Texas:—
Condition 71.3 per cent.
Crop 14,145,000 bales.

Messrs. Dronnan & Co. have received the following cable dated 3rd instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co:—

"Decline caused by more favourable weather reports. Smaller trade demand. Think further decline is probable."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated to-day (10-10 a.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Weather generally favourable; prospects are for small bottom crop."

With New York showing an insignificant change, the Marwari bazar opened this morning half a rupee lower with Broach August at Rs. 348 1/2. At the outset, several Marwari Shroffs were buyers who caused an improvement in prices to Rs. 349 1/2, but at this stage profit-taking crept in which steadily declined the prices to Rs. 348, the market having finally closed at the same rate. New crop Broach April/May opened at Rs. 329 1/4 and gradually advanced to Rs. 331 1/4 on Commission Houses and Bazaar operators buying, but this improvement did not last, for on moderate selling by several Marwari Shroffs the rate gave way and closed at Rs. 330. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 330 and going up to Rs. 331 1/2 on Commission Houses buying closed at Rs. 331 1/4.

Oomra January after having opened at Rs. 317 1/2 declined to Rs. 316 1/2 on scattered selling, but at this level several Marwari Shroffs came out to buy lifting the prices to Rs. 319. Since then as a result of profit-taking and general selling the rate again gave way and finally closed at Rs. 317. Bengal January was nominally quoted at Rs. 270.

The ready market had a good feeling yesterday and Stocks are rapidly consumed.

To-day 400 bales Dhollera and 100 bales Surat in all 500 bales were tendered. Total tenders up-to-date are 500 bales Broach, 1,500 bales Punjab/American, 100 bales Surat, 3,000 bales Dhollera and 700 bales Kalagin in all 5,800 bales.

COTTON.

Bombay, Aug. 4.

Cotton Green Closing Quotations 6 p.m.

Fully Good Broach April/May	331 1/4
Fully Good Broach July-August	349
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan	271
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan	318

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 4.

M G Bengal—Superfine 315, Fine 303, F Good 291, Good 281.

M G S. Punjab—Superfine 311, Fine 299, F Good 287, Good 277.

M G Oomra No. 3—Superfine 352, Fine 342, F Good 327.

M G Central Provinces No. 1—Superfine 375, Fine 365, F Good 350.

M G Central Provinces No. 2—Superfine 365, Fine 355, F Good 340.

M G Broach No. 2—Superfine 370, Fine 352, F Good 354, Good 346.

M G Punjab-American—Superfine 380, Fine 372, F Good 364, Good 356.

M G Sawgin-Dharwar—Superfine 380, Fine 372, F Good 364, Good 356.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 4.

Fully Good Broach April/May	320
Fully Good Broach July/August	348
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan	270
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan	317
Good Southern Aug/Sept.	332

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug 4.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 3rd August, 1926:—

Cotton	2,672 bales.
Wheat	2,978 cwts.
Linseed	4,261 cwts.
Rape, etc.,	Nil.
Gingellyseed	136 cwts.
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	385 cwts.
Castorseed	95 cwts.
Rice	1,313 cwts.
Myrabolams	1,432 cwts.
Cottonseed	550 cwts.
Mowraseed	3,407 cwts.
Gur	2,454 cwts.
Juwar	413 cwts.
Masur	Nil.
Barley	218 cwts.
Bajri	2,316 cwts.
Coal	201 tons.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 4.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh ..	111	2,91,329	2,95,433
Central India ..	759	3,80,255	3,45,378
Barsi and Nagas ..	204	2,23,535	2,0,7916
Hyderabad-Gaorani		74,101	98,205
Berar	83	4,77,601	5,71,655
Central Provinces ..	173	2,46,677	2,58,0.0
Total Oomras ..	1.330	16,93,498	17,77,607
Dholera	3	2,82,171	3,14,632
N.W. Provinces ..		1,30.076	1.32,606
Rajputana	345	1,12 873	81,263
Sind-Punjab ..	5	2.94,306	3.64,393
Broach	174	3,12,738	4.86,672
Coompta & Dharwar	201	1,51,352	2,06,980
Western-Northern	411	1,05,643	1,13,702
Cocanada		2,988	1,766
Tinnevelly and			
Cambodia ..		64,094	36,580
Persian	173	4,863	5 915
American		17,257	9,649
Egyptian and			
African		79,244	65,806
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		3,645	3,513
Total ..	2,672	32,54,738	36,01,08

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 4th Aug. This year	Last year
Europe		5,32,927	6,76,890
Japan & China ..	7,627	17,74,972	19,65,797
Coast Ports ..		23,199	21,577
Up country by Rail.		1.01,9·2	15,096
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		15,268	33,269
Total	7,627	24,47,448	27,12,329

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 4.

	Ready New.	
Bengal Superfine M G	270/75	.....
Bengal Fine M G	255/65	.....
Bengal F G M G	240/45	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	255	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	240/45	.....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	340/50	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G	340/50	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	340/45	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	320/30	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	325/35	.....
Arvi Fine M G	330/40	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	315/20	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	305/310	.....
Mulkapur Fine M G	280/90	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	270/75	.....
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	350/60	.....
Broach F G M G	320/325	.....
Muthia Fine M G	255/65	.....
Muthia F G M G	240/45	.....
Dharwar F Good S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	365/70	.....
Westerns Good M G	310/20	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj M G	340/45	.....
Cambodia F G M G	390/400	.....
Navsari F G M G	.....	.....
Surat F G M G	385/95	.....
Kadi/Viramgaon F G M G	310/20	.....
Dhollera F G M G	310/15	.....
Kalagin F.G. M G	.....	.....

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug 3.

Sales at Liverpool previous sale 5,000 bales, to-day's sales 5,000 bales.

Sales on Speculation previous sale 300 bales to-day's sales 200 bales.

Sales of East Indian Cotton previous sale 500 bales, to-day's sales 50 bales.

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

October	17.80+.09
January	17.80+.10
March	18.01+.10

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

October	17.81+.09
January	17.81+.13
March	18.02+.12

NEW ORLEANS 9 A.M.:—

October	17.70+.11
January	17.57+.11

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 3.

	Previous Closing.
Scinde Good	6.60
Scinde Fully Good	6.90
Scinde Fine	7.20
Bengal Good	6.70
Bengal Fully Good	7.00
Bengal Fine	7.30
Oomra Good	7.50
Oomra Fully Good	7.80
Oomra Fine	8.10
Broach Good	8.05
Broach Fully Good	8.45
Broach Fine	8.85

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 3.

	Previous Closing.
August	9.59
September	9.53
October	9.44
November	9.32
December	9.32
January	9.33
February	9.33
March	9.39
April	9.38
May	9.43
June	9.40
July	9.40
August	9.37
Middling Spot	10.02

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 3.

	Previous Closing.
August	15.30
September	15.23
October	15.20
November	14.80
December	14.70
January	14.55
February	14.49
March	14.43
April	14.43
May	14.38
June	14.38
July	14.39
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	16.40

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 3.

October	17.74+.06
December	17.72+.06
January	17.75+.06
March	17.96+.05
May	18.10+.07
Middling Spot	19.20+05

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 3.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports yesterday's 17,000 bales, to-day's 13,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain yesterday's 6,000 bales, to-day's nil.

Day's Exports to the Continent yesterday's 48,000 bales, to-day's nil.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 3.

October	17.66+.09
January	17.53+.12
Middle Spot	18.67+.08

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 3.

Cottonn seed Bombay Aug./Sep. shipmen sellers £8 1/4.

Castorseed, Bombay Aug/Sep sellers £16 1/8.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore. Usual Bold ton Aug/Sep shipment nominal £21/0/0

Rapeseed Toria ton Aug/Sep shipment quoted £21/7/6.

Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore ton Aug/Sep. shipment quoted £20/5/0.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore ton Aug/Sep. shipment nominal £22/2/6.

Market: Cottonseed:—Steady but inactive.
Castorseed: Slow but easier.
Rapeseed:—Slow business.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 3.

Barletta Russo per 61 lbs. Aug. shipment sellers 55/.

Rozario Santa Fe per 58½ lbs.

Tone:—Market dull.

Wheat, Australian, Aug. shipment sellers 58.

Tone:—Market dull.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi Aug. shipment sellers 57/3.

Wheat Afloat to the United Kingdom 2,480,000 quarters.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 3.

To-day's price:—

Linseed Calcutta August/September shipment sellers ton £19:2:6

Linseed Calcutta September/October shipment, nominal ton £19:2:6

Market:—Steady but quiet.

London, Aug. 3.

To-day's price:—

Linseed La Plata c i f August/September shipment Hull paid ton £17:1:3

Market:—Quiet.

Linseed Bombay August/September shipment sellers ton £19 3/4

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Aug. 3.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c and f Calcutta—
August/September per cwt 15/9
October/December per cwt 15/0 1/2
January/March per cwt 16/1 1/2

Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c and f Bombay—
August/September per cwt 15/10

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c and f Karachi—
August/September per cwt 15/10 3/4

Market:—Very quiet. Prices steadily held.

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 4.

Jute:—Albion 492/8; Alliance 470; Anglo-India 365; Auckland 252; Barnagore 180; Bally 190; Birla 8/4; Belvedere 500; Budge Budge 452; Caledonian 515; Chapdani 150; Clive 36/10; Craig 4/8; Cheviot 266; Delhousie 288; Delta 485; Empire 51; Fort Gloster 802; Fort William 286; Gondalpara 865; Gouripore 698; Hukumchand 10/4; Hooghly 73/8; Howrah 41/2; India 181; Kamarhatty 587; Kankanarrah 475; Kelvin 855; Khardah 410; Kinnison 970; Lansdowne 281; Lawrence 605; Lothian 415; Majhati 447; National 29; New Central 575; Northbrook 52/8; Nudea 44; Orient 226; Presidency 7/8; Reliance 62/2; Soorah 28; Standard 410; Union 555; Waverly 6/4; Hessian 15-1; Jute 56/2.

Cotton:—Agra United /10/; Bengal Nagpur 20; Dunbar 133; Keshavram Cotton 4;

Miscellaneous:—B I Corporation 4/8; Burma Corp 10/12; I I Still 7/2; Marshalls 4/6; Madon Theatres 3/4; Imperial Bank 1620; Imperial County 415.

Remarks:—Jute shares firm. Cottons were steady. Government securities remained unchanged. 3 1/2 per cent. Government P. per 77/3; 5 per cent Bonds (1945-55) 108/5; 4 per cent. New Loan (1960-70) 88/2.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 4.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling DD 1/5 7/8.

LONDON.—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32 Aug.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32 Sept.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/16 Aug.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/32 15th Aug.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/8 Dec.

NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 276½
Bank's buying T T 274½.
Bank's buying D D 273½.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 269½.

PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 1225
Bank's buying D D 1325
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1340

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 131 1/4
Bank's buying 60 Days 127½.

HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 149 3/4

SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 194¾.

SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 157.

JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 89 3/4.

CROSS RATES:—

August 4.

London—New York Dols 4.86 1/4 3rd inst.
London—Japan 1/11 1/2 3rd inst.
London—Paris Frcs 178.00 3rd inst.
London—Belgium Frcs 176.00 3rd inst.
London—Switzerland Frcs 25.12 3rd inst.
London—Italy Frcs 146.00 3rd inst.
London—Prague Frcs 164.00 3rd inst.

TONE OF STERLING EXCHANGE:—
Steady.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 4.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 1/4
Fcs. Demand	1380
American Dollars	276
Hongkong Dollars	449 1/4
Shanghai	194 1/2
Singapore	157 1/4

Market steady.

EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 3.

To-day's rates:—
T T Berlin on London 20.41 7/8
T T Amsterdam on Lonon 12.10 3/8
T T Brussels on London 180.00
T T Madrid on London 31.62
T T Milan on London 150.25
T T Berne on London 25.12
T T Paris on London 193.00

London, Aug. 3.

To-day's rates:—
Interest day to day Loans 4 per cent.
Interest 7 days' Market Loans 4 per cent.

New York, Aug. 3.

Demand Bills 485.75
Fair Rio Coffee 19 1/4

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 4.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 9/32 per cent. 3rd instant.
London Discounts 6 Mos 4 3/8 per cent. 3rd instant.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.
Money:—Call 1½ per cent; 3 Mos. 2¼ per cent; 6 Mos. 2½ per cent; 12 Mos. 4½ per cent.
Tone:—Easy.
Gold 4/4/10 1/4 3rd instant.
Silver London Ready 29 3/16 3rd instant.
Silver London Forward 29 3/16 3rd inst.
Silver New York Ready 63 9/16 cts.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Aug 3.

To-day's price:—
Linseed Oil, Naked, London, September/December delivery paid and sellers cwt 35/4½
Linseed Oil Naked London January/April delivery sellers cwt 35/10½
Market:—Steady but closed a shade easier.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Aug. 4.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	½	53 8 0
Brass English	1	57 4 0
Brass English	1¼	57 4 0
Brass English	1½	57 8 0
Brass English	1½	57 8 0
Brass English	2	57 8 0
Brass German	½	57 0 0
Brass German	2	56 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Aug. 4.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, French ½ to 2		0 0 0
Copper Perman	½	58 12 0
Copper German	1	69 8 0
Copper German	1¼	60 8 0
Panchteka Joint		28 8 0
Copper, English Bars		52 8 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		67 8 0
Lead Rangoon		25 0 0
Lead Country		24 0 0
Koger Brass Metal	½	56 0 0
Koger Brass Metal	1	55 0 0
Koger Brass 1½ to 1¾, 1¾ to 2		56 8 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1¾ to 2		61 0 0

METALS.

London, Aug. 3.

To-day's prices:—
Copper English Best Selected £64 3/4
Copper Brazjers £75 1/4
Yellow Metal £69
Spelter Hard £31 1/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £16 3/4
Standard Copper £59 5/16
Tin Block £293 1/4

DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 3.

To-day's rates.
Bank Bills 3 months 4 9/32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4 3/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5 1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 3/4 per cent

STOCK EXCHANGE.

London. Aug. 3.

To-day's prices.—
Chartered Bank of I A and C £21 3/8
Mercantile Bank of India 'A' shares £30
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £129 1/2
P and O Banking Corporation £9 1/2
P and O Steam Nav Co deferred £245
National Bank £49
Eastern Bank £5 7/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent £86 3/8
Conversion Loan £76 1/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £102
Indian Loan 7 per cent £104 1/2
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £57
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £69 3/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £91
Government Securities 3 per cent £59 3/4
Consols £55 3/4
War Loan 5 per cent £101 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 5/8

GOLD

Bombay, Aug 4.

Ready:—21/7/9
Vajda Sravan:—Opening 21/7/9 highest 21/8/0. at 6 p.m. 21/8/0
Vajda Bhadrwa:—Opening 21/8/5, highest 21/7/0, at 6 p.m. 21/7/0
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Sravan:—Opening 0/1 0
Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 0/2/0
Tone:—Market steady but quiet.

London, Aug. 3.

To-day's prices:—
Bar Gold, Fine per oz £4:4:10 1/2

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 4.

Ready:—65/14/0
Vaida Srayan:—Opening 65/14/0, highest 65/14/3, at 6 p.m. 65/14/3
Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 65/13/0, highest 65/13/3. at 6 p.m. 65/13/3
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Sravan:—Opening 0/15/0
Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 1/6/0
Tone:—Market quiet.

London, Aug. 3.

To-day's prices:—
Spot 29 3/16
Forward 29 3/16
Silver:—Absence of support. Market closed uncertain.

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THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT.

PROF. K. T. SHAH'S BOOK.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The farcical debate which ensued in the meeting of the Municipal Corporation held on 29th July, on the resolution of Mr. Hirjibehedin, requesting the Commissioner to purchase 150 copies of Prof. K. T. Shah's book on "Constitution, Function and Finance of Municipalities in India", must have been read by many with feelings of pathos, inasmuch as, the farcical way in which the debate was carried on reminds one of the uproarious manner in which the school-boys carry on the debate. I am surprised to read the discussion, when member after member got up and attempted to indulge in wit and humour, perfectly 'hors de propos' and totally neglecting the full import with which the resolution was moved. It is a sad commentary on the responsibility shouldered by some of our city fathers.

In the circumstances, I suggest that some member at the next meeting of the Corporation should move to the effect that several members of the Corporation who, I have reasons to believe, have hardly bare knowledge of the Constitution, Function and Finance of the Municipality, and yet who have managed to get in the Corporation should be given one copy of Prof. Shah's book 'gratis' by the Corporation enjoining upon them to study and appear in an examination before announcing their candidature on next election.—Yours, etc.

H. M. D.

NAGPUR DEFAMATION CASE.

NAGPUR, Aug. 3.

It will be remembered that Dr. Khare, M.L.C., filed a complaint against Mr. Madhaorao Chitnavis, son of Sir G. M. Chitnavis for defamation. The trial magistrate discharged the accused on the ground that the publication was not proved. On appeal the Sessions Judge held that the publication was proved and that it was for the accused to rebut it. The accused preferred an application for revision in the High Court against this order. Mr. Hallifax, Additional Judicial Commissioner passed orders to-day rejecting the application for revision and in doing so he said the case had been argued at great length but he was unable to see that there was anything in it that could make the revision of the order for a further trial even possible.—A. P.

A FREAK OF NATURE.

WOMAN GIVES BIRTH TO TIGER CUB.

The correspondent of the "Bengalee" writes to that paper from Noakhali, July 28:—

Authentic report has been received here about a strange freak of nature occurring in village Karatkhil. P. S. Ramgunj in this District. On Friday, the 16th instant, a young woman aged about 18, the daughter of one late Purna Dafadar, was delivered of a creature exactly similar in appearance to a tiger cub, measuring 1 1|2 feet in length and with 4 legs. tail, scanty furs on the shoulder, prominent eyes, etc. The creature which was alive at birth, was, it is said thrown out of the lying-in room by the 'dhai' in fear, when it died and had one of its ears eaten up by a dog or a cat.

A doctor of Sahapur village has preserved it in spirit and people are flocking there daily to have a look at it. Some gentlemen from the town having had occasion to go to the locality on business, also saw it and the news having been confirmed by them, is being sent to the press for publication. Arrangements are being made for its removal to town.

The woman since she came to know of the strange creature she gave birth to, has been getting violent fits and is lying in a precarious condition.

NAVSARI NOTES.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAVSARI, July 26.

There took place last week a very lively contest for the post of the municipal president for the next year beginning from August. There were two candidates—Messrs. Vamanrao, a staunch N. C. O. from the very beginning of the movement, and Pyare Mian. At the eleventh hour the name of the third candidate, Mr. Kanayalal, a local Vakil, was proposed by Mr. Dinshah Daboo and formally supported by two other members. The voting was by ballot. Mr. Vamanrao secured 10 votes, while Messrs. Piare Mian and Kanaiyalal secured 9 and 2 votes respectively. Thus Mr. Vamanrao's election was a triumph for the Non Co-operation movement! The new president is an old member of the local Corporation in which he had acted for a year as Chairman too. Then the Standing Committee, the Public Works Committee and Sanitation and Light Committees were formed by election. The post of the Chairman of the Standing Committee was vigorously contested by Messrs. Ishvarlal Sutaria and Rustomji Mehta. Vote canvassing had been going on for months and it appeared Mr. Mehta might come out a victor. But the glorious uncertainty of ballot triumphed and turned the scales in favour of Mr. Sutaria who obtained 13 votes as against his rival's 9.

CART BEFORE OX.

The local municipality is considering the question of making a regulation to the effect that Motor lorries should have pneumatic tyres instead of solid ones as at present after the recent innovation at Baroda. But this reminds one of the cart before the ox! Let the municipality first make roads worthy to have such pneumatic tyres rolling on them and then, all are sure, the intended regulation will be an easy next-step! As it is, the very suggestion is ridiculous.

DETENTION BY POLICE.

CALCUTTA FULL BENCH DECISION.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 3.

An interesting point regarding the power of the Calcutta Police to detain arrested person without producing him before a Magistrate came up for decision to-day before a full bench of the High Court consisting of the Acting Chief Justice and Justices Rankin, Greaves, Mukherjee and Panton.

The question arose in connection with the arrest of one Sheikh Suleman during the last Bakr-Id disturbances in Calcutta on June 24th last. An Ooriya was stabbed in front of the Suaiman hotel, Calcutta, on June 26th. The Police arrested Shaikh Sulaiman, the hotel proprietor and 19 others on June 28th. Application for bail was made before the Deputy Commissioner who refused it on the ground that he required their presence for the purpose of police investigation. On behalf of Sulaiman an application in the nature of "habeas corpus" was made before the High Court and Justices Rankin and Chotzner issued a rule. This rule was opposed by the Advocate-General and Their Lordships held that the detention by the police for an indefinite period was illegal but as this decision was contrary to a previous decision on the same point by another divisional bench presided over by Mr. Suhrawardy, the matter came up for reference before the full bench.

Their Lordships reserved judgment.

PT. MALAVIYA'S TOUR IN C. P.

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 3.

It is understood that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is going to make a prolonged tour in the Central Provinces beginning about the 10th of August in connection with the coming elections.—A. P.

HIGH COURT.

ELOPES WITH HOST'S WARD.

HOSPITAL PEON SENTENCED FOR KIDNAPPING.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Percival and a common jury, the accused Govind Rama, a hamal in Dr. Baccha's Hospital at Slater Road, was charged under Sec. 366 I. P. C. with having kidnapped one Krishnabai aged 14 from the lawful guardianship of her paternal uncle Sadhu Rama with the intention that she may be seduced to illicit intercourse.

Mr R. K. Pirbhai, Barrister-at-law, appeared for the Crown while the accused was undefended

It appears from the evidence that the girl who was married about 3 years back to one Sadhu Dhondu was residing with her uncle Sadhu Rama on account of her tender age. The accused was a boarder with the latter who was also serving in the same hospital. On the afternoon of the 31st July 1925, the accused on false pretences persuaded the girl to accompany him to the house of one Taibai near Poibowdy. The next day the accused removed five gold putlies from the person of Krishnabai and pledged them with a Marwari for Rs. 16 That very day, the accused took Krishnabai to Poona where both of them lived as man and wife for about four months. The accused thereafter, came to Bombay alone and Krishnabai was forced to seek service as a domestic servant at a Brahmin's house in Poona. In the meantime, the uncle gave information to the police about the disappearance of Krishnabai and the accused, but no trace of either of them could be found till the morning of the 3 of June when the uncle accidently saw the accused at Bhuleshvar. The accused was taken to the Police Station and in consequence of information given by him, Krishnabai was brought down to Bombay from Poona.

The defence of the accused was that Krishnabai accompanied him willingly to Poona and would not return to Bombay.

The Jury brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty and his Lordship convicted and sentenced the accused to two years and six months rigorous imprisonment.

A WILL IN DISPUTE.

POSITION OF A MOHAMMADEN EXECUTOR.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mirza in the suit Azimunisa Begum Vs. Syed Sardar Alikhan Nawab Sardar Nawaz Jung Bahadur and others. The Plaintiff, who is the daughter of one Sardar Abdul Haque, claimed a share in her deceased father's estate. Her father had died in 1896 leaving a will under which he gave his property to his sons in estate tail, with a direction that a specified proportion of the income should be given away in charity. The 1st defendant was the executor under the will. He took out probate of the will from the District Court of Thana, and mortgaged to the Norwich Assurance Co., the property known as the Old Secretariat Building with the leave of the court. The Norwich Assurance Company subsequently sold the property to Raja Bahadur Shivalal Motilal and defendants 2 to 7 are the heirs of the Raja Bahadur.

"AGAINST MOHAMMADAN LAW"

Plaintiff contended that the will of her father was void as it was against the principles of Mohammadan Law, in as much she and her sisters were excluded from any share in the inheritance and the property was given in estate tail. That being so, the executor had no right to deal with the property of her father. But even if he had, the District court at Thana had granted leave to enter into a mortgage for ten year, while the mortgage to the Norwich Assurance Co. was only for a year with an option of renewal for a further period of 9 years The mortgage was therefore not valid and the sale to Raja Bahadur by the mortgagee was void. Defendants 2-7 thus had no title to the property

Defendants 2 to 7 contended that the will was valid and that the mortgage was properly made with the leave of the District court at Thana. They also contended that the mortgage in favour of the Insurance too was valid as it was in the nature of a transfer of a mortgage made by the deceased in his lifetime in favour of the Hyderabad State, and the sale having been made under the power of sale reserved under the 1st indenture of mortgage was valid and therefore binding on the plaintiff.

Mr. V.S. Bhandarkar with Mr. M.C. Setalvad. appeared for the Plaintiff. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, with Mr. B. J. Desai and Mr. Engineer appeared for defendants 2 and 5 to 7.

Mr. V. G. Dalvi appeared for defendants 3 and 4.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship in delivering judgment held that the provisions of the will were not wholly void but were valid to the extent of the provision made for charity. His Lordship further held that although a Mohammaden executor, prior to the Probate and Administration Act, was a bare trustee and had no right to deal with the estate, section 4 of the Probate and Administration Act had evidenced his powers and had made him the legal representative of the deceased for all purposes, and all the properties, of the deceased are vested in him. Therefore a purchaser dealing with him after probate has been obtained is not bound to inquire into the question of the validity or otherwise of the provisions of the will. Dealing with the Plaintiff's contention that the mortgage was not one for which the District Court at Poona had granted leave. His Lordship held that the mortgage must be deemed to be substantially the same transaction for which the leave of the court had been obtained. No doubt the Court had granted leave to mortgage the property for a period of ten years, while the actual mortgage was for one year with an option of renewal for 9 years more. But the latter was a common form adopted by English conveyancers where the mortgage was for a long period, the object being to enable the mortgagee to realise the mortgage debt earlier if the interest was not paid. His Lordship also held that defendants 2-7 claimed through the purchaser from the transferee of the mortgage to the Hyderabad State; and as the sale by the transferee was under the power of sale reserved in the mortgage to the state, it was good in law.

His Lordship therefore dismissed the suit with costs.

Attorneys for the Plaintiffs Messrs. Dabholkar and Jestharam Attorneys for the defendants; Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co. Messrs. Rele and Co.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS STAFF.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to your note on "Sense of Justice of the Trustees of the Bombay Port Trust," whilst recognising that Justice has awakened after a sleep of one month. I am sorry I cannot agree with the epithet which you give and call it a "Triumph of Justice." I wish to point out that Justice has not been done to the grievances of the staff because what is called compensatory allowance of 50 per cent. is in consideration of unrecorded time and the most objectionable part is that, it is contingent on the party who gets it doing night-duty. Owing to slackness of work and depression of trade if there is no night duty the party will not get a single pie for over-time though it may run into 15 to 20 hours a month. If this is not injustice I should like to know what it is and if you call this "Triumph of Justice" Justice!—may God save us from it!

Further, when it is remembered that the night work is for the convenience of the Steamer Companies who pay extra charges part of which are only spent in extra payment but most fo it find way into the pockets of the Bombay Port Trust. you will realise that what you call justice is injustice with a vengeance.

I trust that the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust who has restored the unjustifiable cut will see that he does justice and finds his way to pay for over time on the basis of pay and that night work is paid as such as in other public institutions and payment is not contingent to unrecorded time nor is a favour as sought to be made out.—Yours, etc.

S. H. JHABVALA.

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In the "Indian Medical Gazette" Dr. D. J. Jones writes: "I have used Sanatogen on a large scale for patients suffering from general physical debility and I have every reason to be satisfied with the results obtained."

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ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Ladies' Meeting, under the auspices of Rashtriya Stree Sabha, at Marwadi Vidyalaya at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to celebrate Devi Ahalyabai Holkar anniversary.

Municipal Corporation 2-40 p.m.

Harwood League:—2nd Division—Gym. "B" vs. G.I.P. (Mat.) Cooperage 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 6.

The s.s. "Razmak" with English Mails of July 22, due at 5 a.m.

Harwood League:—2nd Division—Swiss vs. R.A.M.C. Cooperage 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 7.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m. connecting with s.s. "Ranpura" at Aden.

Tivimnense Annual Gathering, Arts and Crafts Exhibition, Sir C.J. Hall.

Harwood League:—1st Division—Customs vs. Bombay Gym. Cooperage 5-45 p.m.

To-day's Radio Programme.—A select programme of Dance Music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Thursday) the 5th instant at 6-45 p.m. Call Sign 2 P.V. Wave-length 387 metres.

Bombay Teachers' Union.—At a meeting of the Union to be held in the Secondary Training College Hall, to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Dr. Parker will speak on. "Appreciation of Poetry." Non-members, interested in the subject, are also welcome.

Social Workers' Class.—The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Dr. V.R. Khanolkar will deliver a lecture on: "Food and Diseases" and Prof. R.N. Joshi on: "Economic Transition in India."

Ahilya Jayanti.—A public meeting of the ladies of Bombay will be held under the auspices of Rashtriya Stree Sabha to-day (Thursday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, to celebrate Ahalyabai Holkar's Jayanti, when Dr. Savarkar and Mr. Bhanusukhram N. Mehta will address the meeting. Mrs. Sirud has kindly consented to preside. All ladies are cordially invited.

Bombay Architectural Association.—A meeting of the Association will be held to-day (Thursday) at the University Buildings, South Wing, (and not at the Sir J.J. School of Art as previously announced) when Mr. S. Fyzee Rahamin will give a lecture on: "Architecture of Ancient India" illustrated with Lantern Slides. The President, Mr. D.W. Ditchburn, F.R.I., B.A., will preside. All interested are requested to attend.

Swami Nirmalananda in Bombay.—Swami Nirmalananda, a direct disciple of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa, has arrived in Bombay. He is the President of the Sri Ramakrishna Ashrama, Bangalore, and was for some time associated with Swami Abhedananda in the work of the Ramakrishna Mission in the United States of America. The Swami is putting up with Mr. Ishwardas Laxmidas, at 19, Hughes Road.

GUJARAT ARTS EXHIBITION.

Hon. Secretaries write:—

It has been decided to hold the Guzerat Arts Exhibition during October next in Surat. Surat is a city of many arts and industries. For centuries it has been known far and wide for its silks and designing on velvet in gold and silver threads. It expects therefore that the whole of Guzerat will help it in organising an exhibition of the sort that would be in consonance with its ancient name.

Several attractive features have been thought of by the organizers to make the exhibition interesting. On the occasion of this exhibition it has been decided to arrange a series of lectures to be delivered by some of the most learned art-critics of Guzerat and elsewhere. Magic Lantern shows will also be held. An exhibition guide will also be published containing a detailed information of the arts and crafts exhibited, and the names and addresses of the artizans and the artists who have exhibited their work. Arrangement has also been made to let stalls to those artizans who should like to sell their articles at the exhibition. A choice collection of interesting books of arts will be an enticing feature of this exhibition. Medals and prizes will be awarded for best works in painting sculpture, carving, engraving, toy-making, workmanship in iron, and dyeing work.

COST OF CALCUTTA RIOTS.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 3.

The effect of Calcutta riots on the General Police Budget is reflected in the supplementary demands of Rs. 250,000 to be made at the ensuing sessions of the Legislative Council. An additional Deputy Commissioner and an Assistant Commissioner were appointed temporarily for the North Calcutta for three months and 100 British soldiers were lent by the Army Department for employment on civil police duties as Sergeants for the same period. In view of the continued communal tension sanction has been given to the retention of the Additional Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner for North-Town for three months more and 50 out of the 100 Sergeants for a further period of four months. It has been found necessary to strengthen the European personnel of the Calcutta Police Force permanently by six Inspectors and 50 Sergeants.—A.P.

MALAVIYA & MOONJE

NOT TO ENTER CALCUTTA.

A TWO MONTHS' BAN.

CALCUTTA. Aug. 4.

Orders under section 144 Cr. P. C. have been passed against Pandit Malaviya and Dr. Moonje forbidding them from entering Calcutta for a period of two months. It is understood this action has been taken due to communal tension prevailing in Bengal.

Pandit Malaviya and Dr. Moonje were to have come to Calcutta along with Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar in connection with Responsivist propaganda during the middle of August.—Free Press.

ADMISSION IN FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES

INDIAN STUDENTS' DIFFICULTIES

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes: Those students who propose to proceed out of India for further study will no doubt be interested to learn that a circular has recently been issued by the High Commissioner to Vice Chancellors of all Indian Universities explaining the reason for the increasing difficulties experienced by Indian students in England in obtaining admission into British Universities and in securing good degrees owing to their ignorance, on the commencement of their studies there, of any modern European languages other than English.

A knowledge of at least one modern European language is generally required from all students entering Universities in the United Kingdom. At the University of Oxford, for instance, the authorities are anxious that all students should pass the first Public Examination not later than the first Academic Year. As a knowledge of French is necessary for this purpose, the colleges are most reluctant to consider for admission applicants who have not already attained a sufficient standard in this language, and who, if admitted, would have to begin an elementary course, necessitating private tuition and consequent sacrifice of time from the real degree work with which the Colleges are naturally most concerned.

The following is a list of some of the leading Universities and Colleges in the United Kingdom requiring, for admission, a sufficient standard of efficiency in the languages noted against them.

CAMBRIDGE.	Various Tripos Examinations.	French & German. In some cases Italian & Spanish.
LONDON.	Faculty of Economics Final B. Sc. (Economics)	French or German,
	I. Sc.	Ditto
	B. Sc.	Ditto
DURHAM Armstrong College	Honours B. Sc. in Pure & Applied Science.	French or German Spanish or Italian.
BIRMINGHAM.	B. Sc	French & German.
MANCHESTER.	Final B. Sc.	French or German. (Scientific literature to be read in the language mentioned above). or Any other language approved by theFaculty.
LEEDS.	Final B. Sc (Pass& Honours)	French & German.
SCOTTISH.	Honours Examination.	French & German. (Scientific work).
WALES.	Honours Exam. in Pure Science-	French or German.

It may also be mentioned that the preliminary Examinations of the various professional bodies (Medicine, Law, Accountancy, &c.) in the United Kingdom similarly involve a knowledge of at least one modern language. Indeed apart from the question of securing good degrees at British Universities it is hardly necessary to emphasise that for Indian students who go to Europe for Western instruction in such subjects as Science, Economics, Education, etc, a reading knowledge of French or German or preferably both, is essential if they are to return to India adequately equipped with a competent knowledge of modern European development and trends of thought.

How far these facilities are available, or will be provided is indeed a matter for the Indian Universities to consider.

TERRIBLE BALLOON DISASTER.

FOUR PERSONS KILLED.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

A terrible disaster occurred at Kempston in Bedfordshire A captain of a balloon was parted from netting and the basket fell on the ground. Four persons were killed.—Reuter.

GLAMORGAN V AUSTRALIANS.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

In a cricket match between the Glamorgan and Australians which began at Swansea last Saturday, Australians won by 224 runs. Australia 283 and 200 for five declared. Glamorgan 139 and 120.—Reuter.

SOLDIERS SENT TO JAIL

FATAL ASSAULT ON INDIAN WOMAN

Verdict was delivered yesterday in the case against Private Coleman and Signaller Maurice Forte, two European soldiers of Mhow Cantonment who were charged, before Justice Percival and a special jury at the High Court Sessions, with committing the murder of an Indian woman named Radhia, or in the alternative, with culpable homicide or grievous hurt.

The jury having unanimously found them guilty of grievous hurt, his Lordship sentenced them to 4 and 3 years' hard labour respectively.

HOUSES OF ILL-FAME.

APATHY OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

At the current monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation consideration will be given to a letter to the Municipal Secretary, dated the 2nd July 1926, from Mr. Kekhusroo Dosabhai Gordhan—enquiring whether the Corporation are so helpless as not to be able to remove houses of ill-fame that exist on Foras Road, and stating that if that be the case, they should declare it openly so that the citizens of Bombay may hold a public meeting and send their complaint to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and request him to save their families and innocent children from these obnoxious sights; that he has never seen such sights in the main roads of cities in Europe and enquiring why the Corporation should allow the City of Bombay to remain in such a condition.

TILAK MEMORIAL.

PROPOSED STATUE ON CHAUPATTY SANDS.

The following letter has been received by the Secretary, Tilak Memorial Committee, from the Acting Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, dated the 8th July 1926:—

"With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter, dated 23rd June 1926, I am directed by the Governor in Council to state that the erection of a statue of the late Mr. B. G. Tilak on the site of the cremation of his remains on the Chaupati Sands will be permitted, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) that the statue and its plinth or other adjuncts are restricted to the railed in space measuring 10 by 6 feet where Mr. Tilak's remains were cremated and do not encroach on the land outside the railing; (2) that the terms of any inscription that may be placed on the memorial are first submitted to Government for approval; and (3) that the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay agreed to maintain the statue in good order. Final orders will be issued on hearing further from you".

DADABHAI MEMORIAL STATUE.

REQUEST FOR A SITE

The Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, has forwarded to the Corporation a letter dated 26th February 1926 from Sir D. E. Wacha one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Dadabhai Naoroji Memorial Committee requesting that a site opposite the Bank of India Buildings be allotted to them for the erection of a statue of the late Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji. The Commissioner writes:—"I am sure the Corporation would have no hesitation in making it available for the Statue of one of our most distinguished citizens, who was also once a very active and useful member of the Corporation. I therefore request their sanction to the site being handed over to the Secretaries free of charge. The latter propose to hand over the Statue to the Corporation for maintenance together with a sum of Rs. 1,200 for its upkeep; and I request the sanction of the Corporation to assume charge of the Statue after its erection on these terms. The necessary realignment of the footpath shown in the plan will be an appreciable public improvement."

CABLE ITEMS

Lord Winterton received to day Mr. Rumtom Vatcha Gandhi, one of the Indian Press representatives to the Lausanne Press Congress in September.—Reuter.

Paris.—The Senate adopted to-day by 250 votes to 13 the Finance Bill.—Reuter.

The accident occurred at flower show fete near Bedford and was witnessed by a huge crowd. The balloon had made several trips and was descending when its trailing rope fouled a tree. The balloon was then at the altitude of sixty feet. The network over the envelope gave way in the words of an eye-witness "like skin peeled off the banana." The envelope shot away to clouds and the basket with its four occupants crashed to earth.—Reuter.

Cowes was crowded and ideal weather conditions prevailed. Frank Chaplain's yawl "Coral" won the King's Cup by 38 seconds from scratch beat "Moonbeam". Six competed.—Reuter's Special.

Twenty out of thirty-four gold coins abstracted from a case in the Victoria Albert Museum have been recovered. It appears two people unaware of theft purchased them and communicated with police when they learned the truth.—Reuter's Special.

EXCHANGE COMMISSION'S REPORT

EFFECT ON BOMBAY MARKETS

HEAVY DROP IN SILVER

IMPERIAL BANK SHARES RS. 100 LOWER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 4.

There was a very marked effect of the Exchange and Currency Commission's report on the Bombay Markets.

The Silver and the Share Markets showed wild fluctuations. Silver Market opened at Rs. 66-4 and the rates were quoted at Rs. 65-11, at about 1-30 p.m.

The Bulls were selling heavily, on account of the Sterling Exchange having been fixed at 1s. 6d. per Rupee by the Exchange Commission. China Exchange was dull. India bought and China sold in the London Market, according to a London cable. Buying in London has been advantageous, because the money has to be paid at about 1s. 6d These very buyers would sell their Silver in Bombay, hence silver is likely to go still lower.

Imperial Bank Shares closed at about Rs. 1,620 yesterday. There was heavy selling in the said shares—due to a recommendation of creating a new Central Bank—and Market dropped heavily to the extent of about Rs. 100/-, due to Bear raids. 3½ p. c. Government Notes also dropped to Rs. 76-12—a drop of about 4 ans.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT.

BIHAR'S SELECTION.

PATNA, Aug. 4.

The Bihar Provincial Congress Committee has recommended the name of Maulana Mazharul Haque for the Presidentship of the next Congress.

A resolution was moved at the Committee meeting last evening expressing disapproval of the list of nominations made by the Working Committee for election to legislatures, but the motion was ultimately withdrawn.—A. P.

U. P. COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

LAND REVENUE AND SETTLEMENT BILL CONSIDERED

NANITAL, Aug. 3.

A lively discussion took place to-day in the United Provinces Legislative Council during consideration of the Land Revenue and Settlement Bill. The clause which was discussed at considerable length was one which authorised the settlement officer to make deductions varying from 15 to 20 per cent. from the valuation of land ordinarily cultivated by proprietors themselves, the maximum reduction being allowed when the number of proprietors is great or their circumstances poor.

Thakur Sadhu Singh moved an amendment to raise the limit from twenty-five to thirty-three per cent. while Khan Bahadur Faziuddin (landlord) moved that the limit be raised to thirty per cent. They declared that proprietor cultivation should be encouraged by special incentive.

Sir Samuel O'Donnell declared that Government had already gone absolutely to the limit of concession. The Council, however, carried Mr. Faziuddin's amendment by 43 votes to 20. Thereupon Sir Samuel moved adjournment of the house till to-morrow on the ground that in view of the adoption of the amendment it was necessary for Government to consider their position regarding the bill. The House rejected Sir Samuel's motion by 40 votes to 20.

Government accepted the amendment of Raja Jagannath Buxsingh allowing maximum reduction in matter of valuation for revenue assessment in case of agricultural demonstration or experimental farms established on lines approved of by the Director of Agriculture. As the Council was about to discuss the clause relating to percentage of revenue to assets Mr. Faziuddin moved an adjournment to enable non-officials to discuss informally some vital clause of the bill. Sir Samuel opposed the motion but the Council carried it by 34 votes to 28.—A. P.

PRICES IN BOMBAY.

A SLIGHT RISE

The working class cost of living index number published in the current issue of the "Labour Gazette" was 157 for July as compared with 155 for the preceding month. The average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the working class cost of living index for Bombay City (100 represented the level of July 1914) was 157 for all articles and 155 for food articles only. The general index was the same as in July 1925 two points above the twelve-monthly average of 1925.

In June 1926 the general index of wholesale prices in Bombay City was 150, one point below the level of the preceding month. There was a fall of two points in the food index and of one point in non-food index.

The food-grains registered a further rise of one point while the "other food" average declined by five points. Under the non-food group, oil-seeds, raw cotton and other raw and manufactured articles went up during the month. There was a fall in the index for other textiles, hides and skins and metals but Cotton manufactures remained stationary.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

There were nine industrial disputes in progress during June 1926, seven of which occurred in cotton mills. The number of workpeople involved in all these nine disputes was 1221 and the number of working days lost 1752.

STAND BY CONGRESS.

SWARAJIST PROGRAMME VINDICATED.

CONGRESS ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN CITY.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held on Wednesday evening at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Bombay Branch of the Swaraj Party, Mr. B. G. Horniman presiding. Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta K. P. Khadilkar, Purushottamdas Tricumdas, F. J. Ginwalla, and the chairman addressed the meeting on the coming elections.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta at the outset said that Mr. Nariman who was to have presided was ill. He therefore proposed Mr. B. G. Horniman to the chair.

CHAIRMAN'S WARNING TO HECKLERS

In opening the proceedings Mr. Horniman said that he would not allow any improper interruption of the speakers but that he would allow any one to put questions to him after the speeches were over. He then called upon Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to speak.

Mr. Jamnadas said that it was the second meeting of its kind held for preparing the electorate for a strenuous fight., It was misrepresented to the public that the Swarajists had during the last three years been unable to do any good to the country and that they had pursued a policy of negation. It was a misrepresentation pure and simple. The fact was that all reactionary forces working under different deluding labels had united for one common object i.e. undermining the Congress. The Congress was attacked All those parties who had thus united were nearly the same principle the difference being only in the names they assumed. But it was necessary for them as they thought their old names were not in the good books of the electorate. But it was for the voters to see that the efforts to mislead them did not succeed. Some more allegations were hurled against the Congress. It was said that the Congress programme within the Council was that of negation. The speaker emphatically denying that suggestion read out the Congress programme which was as follows:—

(1) Refusal to accept offices in the gift of the Government without any responsibility, till the response to the national demand was made.

(2) Refusal of supplies and throwing out of budgets in the legislatures.

(3) Throwing out all proposals by which Government would consolidate its power; and

(4) Moving of bills, resolutions etc. for furthering Indian interests.

CONGRESS STANDS FOR SELF RESPECT.

Mr. Mehta challenged any one to prove that this programme was a programme of negation. He asserted that there could be no better or more constructive programme than that of the Congress; and it was proved by all other parties' copying their programme. The Congress stood for self-respect of the nation while the other parties stood more or less for offices. An invention had been made by an intelligent brain eight years after the Amritsar Congress which passed a resolution describing the Reforms as unsatisfactory, disappointing and inadequate that the Reforms were a response in themselves; but that invention was a bit too late.

SEND MEN TO FIGHT BUREAUCRACY.

Mr. Mehta then referred to the Currency Commission Report and described it as a financial war declared by the bureaucracy against the Indian people. It was a torpedo as it were to ruin the ship of Indian wealth. The terrific effects of 1s. 6d. exchange would be seen only later. The unemployment would increase, industries would die out, markets would go slack; and India would be forced to suffer a loss of Rs. 40 to 50 crore every year in foreign trade only It was purely a war declared by English economic interests against the Indian people. And it was the British Government that was going to support all such nonsense. To put a stop to all that, those who were pledged to fight the bureaucracy ought to be returned to the legislatures; and Mr. Mehta appealed his hearers to vote for Congress candidates.

Messrs. K. P. Khadilkar and F. J. Ginwalla who spoke next said that the Congress was the only national institution representing the Indian nation and if the voters had any grain of nationalism in their veins they must vote for Congress candidates at the next elections.

The chairman then asking Mr. Purushottamdas Tricumdas to speak said that he (Mr. Purushottamdas) was the youngest speaker of the evening and the youngest Congress candidate for the Council in Bombay. Yet he was with the speaker in the Home Rule days when an agitation against Willingdon Memorial was raised and had received some scars.

RESPONSIVISTS HAVE NO PROGRAMME.

Mr. Purushottamdas speaking traced the history of the formation party and said that it was formed only to save the toy of a Council from being adversely used by others and to put it in safe hands. When the Prince of Wales came in India it was the Moderates who of their own initiative induced the Government to put several thousands of their youths in jail. It was therefore that they wanted to go to the Councils. Otherwise the Councils were perfectly useless for any sort of constitutional advancement. After the slogan "Capture the Councils" the cry for capturing the ministerships had come from their erstwhile comrades who had now joined the Indian Nationale. They were the same people who talked of consistent and continuous obstruction in the Councils, three years ago. He did not know what the word Responsive Cooperation meant. It was perfectly meaningless unless it meant complete submission to Government. The Responsive Cooperation Party was impossible if they did not turn Moderates. The Congress was still prepared to receive them back into the Swarajya fold cordially.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

The Chairman in his speech concluding the proceedings of the meeting said to the nationalists there were only two parties. One was the Indian National Congress Party and the other—the party or parties of those who opposed it. They were to decide whether they were going to stand by the Congress and the national mandate or not. There could not possibly be any other party in India until they get Swaraj. Till then India was a country of slaves, and he did not believe, as Mr. Jayakar did, in half slave and half independent.

SWARAJISTS' WORK IN LEGISLATURE.

Referring to the Swarajists' work in the legislatures. Mr. Horniman said that they had achieved for what they had gone there. They believed in no taxation without representation; and they were right in rejecting supplies and throwing out budgets.

AN INSULT TO INDIA.

The Currency Commission Report, said Mr. Horniman, was a great insult to India. In the first place, the Commission was appointed against the will of the Indians and in spite of their protests. It was evidently necessary to fight such a bureaucracy; and it could be done only by sending really nationalist candidates put up by the Congress to the legislatures. In the end Mr. Horniman regretted the absence of the officials of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee although the meeting was convened under their auspices.

With a vote of thanks for the chair the meeting was dissolved.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road.)

OCTOBER.

4th August, 1926

Previous Closing Rate	17.68
To-day's Opening Rate	17.65
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	17.25
Difference	—43

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Closed.

OCTOBER.

4th August, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9.37
To-day's Opening Rate	9.38
Difference	+.01
To-day's Closing Rate	9.18
Difference	—.09

Khandi	331-8-0
Sewri	331-4-0

COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

The following are further results in the County cricket matches that began on Saturday:—

Worcestershire vs. Essex.—Essex won on the first innings. Essex 317 and 253 for seven declared (Douglas 71 not out, Wilson five for 71, F. Gilligan 68 not out). Worcester 290 and 148 for eight.

Northamptonshire vs. Leicester.—Northants won on the first innings. Northants 232 and 208 for eight declared (Timms 119 not out). Leicester 158 and 110 for six.

Warwickshire vs. Derbyshire.—Derby won on the first innings. Derby 335 and 216 for six declared (Storer 51). Warwick 209 and 67 for one.

Lancashire vs. Yorkshire.—Lancashire won on the first innings. Lancashire 509 for nine declared. Yorkshire 352 (Holmes 143, Sutcliffe 89).

Kent vs. Hampshire.—Kent won by nine wickets. Kent 412 and 122 for one (Woolley 62 not out and Chapman 81 not out). Hampshire 143 and 439 (Mead 175 not out, Parker 156).—Reuter's Special.

MYSORE MYTHIC CLUB.

BANGALORE, Aug. 3.

A large assembly of distinguished scholars of every creed was present at the 16th annual meeting of the Mysore Mythic Society held at the Society's hall last night. The Hon. British Resident in Mysore presided.

Rao Bahadur Shama Rao retired Inspector-General of Education in Mysore was unanimously elected President and Aminulmulk Mirza and six other prominent members as vice-Presidents for the year.

TROUBLE APPREHENDED IN BALKANS

LONDON, Aug. 3.

The possibility of trouble in the Balkans was indicated by a question in the House of Commons to-day asking whether steps would be taken to prevent the Yugo-Slav troops from entering Bulgaria.

Mr. Locker-Lampson in reply said that there was no reason to suppose that troops had yet entered Bulgaria as the result of the recent Comitadjis incident. He added that the Government was closely watching the situation and there was reason to suppose that the Yugo-Slav forces would be ordered to pursue any Macedonian bands crossing the frontier. Concluding, he said, he understood that the Yugo-Slav Government proposed to bring the matter to the notice of the League of Nations.—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1926.

THE PAN-ASIATIC CONFERENCE.

During the course of the last decade students of political and social progress in Asiatic countries could discern the slow emergence of a movement which was bound to take form and assume concrete expression for itself very soon. Leaders of thought in Japan, China and India were agreed that it was urgently necessary for all Asiatic countries to know one another better, to come together for the purpose of cultural co-operation. Out of such co-operation political co-operation was sure to follow. In India the late Deshbandhu Das, with his far-seeing vision, stressed the necessity of forming an Asiatic Federation. When Rabindranath Tagore visited China and Japan, the intellectuals of these two countries, who greeted him with genuine warmth as a noble living example of Indian culture, gave prominence in their speeches of welcome to this same idea of a movement for Asiatic unity. The Pan-Asiatic Conference, which opened at Nagasaki on Sunday last, is the concrete expression of this movement.

To us in India the political aspects of this movement for better understanding and an organised exchange of ideas between the best minds of Asiatic countries, are for the moment more important than its intellectual aspects. This is quite natural. India, who is the one great nation held in subjection by a White Power, hopes that her march to Home Rule will be accelerated when she has the moral support of all Asia at her back. In China, too, the political value of holding a Pan-Asiatic Conference appeals immediately, as was demonstrated on the very day the Conference opened. The Chinese delegates insisted, under threat of withdrawal, on the immediate abrogation of unequal treaties including the famous 21 demands of Japan, consent to which was wrung out of China during the War. It is significant that the Japanese delegates persuaded the Chinese representatives to remain, promising to do their best to meet the Chinese grievances. The masses in all Asiatic countries will quickly rally to the cry "Asia for the Asiaties", because in every one of them there is growing realisation of the moral as well as material harm which the policy of economic and political exploitation of Asia by the White Powers has been doing. Japan alone was able to escape such exploitation, and she is to-day strong enough to resist it. Official Japan, however, is in a difficult position in regard to the Pan-Asiatic movement. It is unable to take the lead in it because such a step may affect Japan's diplomatic relations with European Powers, but there is no doubt that Japanese public opinion is heartily in favour of it. In fact, the anti-Japanese feeling in South China does not relish Japan's taking the lead in this movement and suspects that she has her own selfish ends to serve in engineering such a Conference. This suspicion will disapper only when the democratic party in Japan is successful in effecting a change in the official Japanese view that China is as much a land for exploitation for Japan as she is for other European Powers. What China finds difficult to reconcile is the discrepancy between actual Japanese policy in China and the pacific declarations of her statesmen in favour of non-intervention. In July 1924 Baron Shidehara, who was then the Japanese Premier, enunciated in the Diet the guiding principle of Japan's foreign policy. "It was," he said, "to safeguard and promote our legitimate rights and interests, with due respect to those of other nations, and to maintain the peace of the Far East and the Pacific as well as the general security of the world". From this guiding principle Japan has not officially deviated, but if she genuinely desires to put it into effect, if she wants to maintain the peace of the Far East, it is to her interest to come to a sincere understanding with China so that the two nations as the two great independent Asiatic Powers may make the Pan-Asiatic movement a success. It is only a movement of this type which can put an effective stop to White aggression in Asia.

But Asia feels, conscious as she will always remain of her rich spirtual heritage, that the best means to stop this White aggression into her territory is not by pursuing aggressive and Imperialist policy herself but by becoming strong and self-reliant for the purpose of self-defence. If Asiatic Powers like Turkey, Persia and Afghanistan, who have great and glorious opportunities of modernising themselves rapidly, realise the value of this movement for Asian unity, they will be able to force the hands of the coterie of White Powers who control the present League of Nations and work it for their own selfish-aggrandising ends. They can insist upon making the League a real co-operative effort of *all* the nations of the world, whether great or small, whether European or American, African or Asiatic, an effort which will insist on the elimination of colour prejudice and the inauguration of the principle that right and not might must be the only guiding factor in shaping the destinies of nations. But these three Western Asiatic Powers must first co-operate with those in the East and the Far East so that an Asiatic Federation may be able to compel attention in Europe as the united voice of all Asia. Japan ought to realise the value of such unity, because, although to-day she is one of the Great Powers in the world she finds her nationals excluded from America and Australia solely on the ground of colour. A united Asia, a self-reliant Asia alone can teach Europe and America to widen their horizon, not only in regard to the colour prejudice but also with reference to the practice of those eternal principles of justice and equity which the White races have on the whole forgotten so much that if Jesus Christ were to walk this earth again, the Great Nazarene would be compelled to shed tears of bitter disappointment.

IDAR SUBJECTS' GRIEVANCES.

The Idar Prajakiya Mandal, a local association of about 1,300 subjects of the Idar State now resident in Bombay, has submitted to the Governor of Bombay a petition drawing His Excellency's attention to "the grave ill-treatment and extortion to which the subjects of Idar State have been subject ever since the accession of His Highness the present Maharajah". The main grievance seems to be pertaining to taxation and the petitioners allege that favourites are indiscriminately appointed to high offices who levy taxes in an arbitrary and extortionate manner, often without giving receipts for the moneys received, and that, while the nominal income of the State is only 14 lakhs, the actual amount collected is nearly 50 lakhs. The petitioners also point out that in the whole State there is not a single high school, that the few primary schools are dirty and inefficient, that there are only two public dispensaries and only two qualified doctors of whom one devotes his time entirely to the Maharajah and the other to the officials and the wealthy class, that magistrates and pleaders are unqualified for their tasks and that even budgets and annual reports of the State are "secret documents".

The gravest charges that the petitioners make against the administration of the State are "that the safety of the women folk of Idar is not secured but has been violated by greedy and callous officials with impunity". Charges are also made against His Highness himself and in respect of the last charge the petitioners annex to the petition three affidavits made in Bombay Courts. In short, the petitioners bitterly complain that "all this oppression, extortion, and ill-treatment has made Idar a hell for its subjects, has deprived them unjustly of their property and has made their lives miserable". All these are very startling charges. But the very gravity of the charges, the number and respectability of the petitioners and the undeniable responsibility of the Paramount Power to do justice to an aggrieved people are factors which make a searching inquiry by the Governor of Bombay an urgent necessity. We trust such an inquiry will soon be instituted and justice will be done.

MAULANA MAZHAR-UL HAQ'S CANDIDATURE.

The news that Maulana Mazhar-ul-Haq has consented to stand for the election to the Bihar Legislative Council will be hailed with delight by every Nationalist. It speaks volumes for his patriotism that he should agree to enter the thick of the country's fight for freedom. It is stated that, if elected, he will lead the Congress Party in the next Council. Local Congressmen should see to it that his election is secured beyond doubt. Behar has led the way in respect of amicable relations between Hindus and Muslims, and Maulana Mazhar-ul-Haq's entry into the Council and his leadership of the Congress Party will help Behar in maintaining its traditions of amity even in the Council in spite of the efforts of fanatics to strain that amity. That he will put up a good fight with the bureaucracy goes without saying. The electorate whose suffrage the Maulana will seek should regard it a great honour to it and should give him unmistakable proof of its loyalty to him and to the noble cause he represents.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH EMPIRE GOODS.

AS A BUSINESSMAN SEES IT.

(BY LAKHMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE.)

IV.

Now let us look at the Boycott Resolution *from the point of view of status of Indians "at home"* as contrasted with their status abroad.

It can hardly be denied that for all practical purposes Indians have no voice in the Government of the country, though it must be admitted that of late they have been allowed to enter into Government as "*assistants*," and, as such, have the same voice in the conduct of business as salesmen have in stores. This, and the atmosphere of inferiority in which Indians have to live as aliens in their own land—as *exiles* at *home*—with no rights save those given by the grace of a foreign Government are some of the causes of what is known as Indian "discontent" by bureaucrats and as "natural political aspirations" by Indians themselves. It will be too long to trace the rise of this "discontent" from year to year as indicated in Congress resolutions but every year this helplessness has been emphasised, and it reached its highest point first during the partition of Bengal and the Boycott Resolution was first adopted by the twenty-second Congress in Calcutta (1906), and it emphasises this position of impotency and reads

"That having regard to the fact *that the people of this country have little or no voice in its administration and that their representations to the Government do not receive due consideration*, this Congress is of opinion that the Boycott movement inaugurated in Bengal *by way of protest* against the partition of that Province was and is legitimate."

Till then the National Movement had continued on its placid and humdrum course. Lord Curzon ridiculed it and thus put life in it. The people were convinced that there must be something wrong with their way and means of agitation because it was found powerless to bring them any relief. This led to a deeper and closer study of the political problem on the part of men who had convictions as distinguished from opinions, who had faith as against opportunism, who wanted a soul for their people rather than a few more posts under the Government. They discovered that the movement had suffered not only by the adoption of wrong methods—entreaties, appeals, prayers and petitions—and by want of sacrifice on the part of leaders but by their failure to grasp principles and to formulate ideas. Hence the cry of Boycott, Swadeshi and Swaraj.

The Memorable Day.

It is difficult to say with whom this idea originated; perhaps it is due to many-minded thought. The idea of protecting indigenous industries had been long before the country, was popularised by Bal Gangadhar Tilak, and it is natural to suppose that the idea of Boycott of British goods was but a natural sequence to it. So far as Bengal is concerned it was Mr. Krishna Kumar Mitra who openly advocated it in the columns of his paper "Sanjibani." and several leaders of Bengal took it up. On the 7th August 1905, was held the memorable meeting which inaugurated the Boycott Movement. Such was the intensity of feeling, that on 16th October 1905, the scene in Bengal became one of wild demonstration unparalelled in the history of Calcutta. On this day the people of Calcutta rushed to the banks of the Ganges and bathed themselves in its sacred waters as an act of expiation of their sins, tied the "Rakhi," the silken band of unity and fraternity, round one another's wrists amidst the defeaning cries of 'Bandematram"—(Hail motherland) and in the name of God and Motherland took the vow to stand "*united*" and that no earthly power should divide them and that so long as the partition was not undone they would eschew British made goods. The movement succeeded so well that the "Englishman" of Calcutta asked what the Government was going to do about it and stated as its opinion that the Boycott must not be acquiesced in or it would more surely ruin British connection with India than an armed revolution. The "Times of India" wished that Lord Curzon had not returned to India for the second time. The "Statesman" recognised the new note of practicability which the partition of Bengal had brought into Indian political agitation.

Support of the Congress.

The Congress usually deals with questions affecting the *whole* country and occasionally in those of local and provincial interest, but in this case it regarded the question in its wider aspect, as a national question of great significance and as such passed the Boycott Resolution referred to above and strengthened it by passing another resolution stating

"That this Congress accords its most cordial support to the Swadeshi movement and calls upon the people of the country to labour for its success by making earnest and sustained efforts to promote the growth of indigenous industries *by giving them preference over imported commodities even at a sacrifice.*"

It is hardly necessary to say that the "boycott" movement—an instrument of the weak—succeeded in unsettling the "settled fact," thus proving beyond doubt that though it is a weapon of the weak, if properly applied, it is strong enough to appeal to the cheque book sense of the British Government.

Thus though the immediate cause for the Boycott Resolution and its sister resolution on Swadeshi passed away the fact that the said resolutions have been adopted from time to time and continuously, show that their need is there; and as long as the status of Indians abroad and at home does not improve, the need for such resolutions will be there, and also for greater action than before.

(To be Continued.)

OPEN SPACES IN BOMBAY.

NEED FOR ENLARGING THEIR NUMBER.

(By "FRESH AIR.")

Open spaces in Bombay are a desiderata. Large parks, which are a commonplace of the cities in the west, are entirely absent in Bombay. The huge octopus of the Back Bay Reclamation Department has occupied every inch of available space in the city. The western side of the Island from the Marine Lines Station to Charni Road is almost entirely closed to the public, because of the operations of the Development Department. The few hundred yards availlable to the people of one of the most congested localities in the city on the Back Bay foreshore are given up to sellers of "bhajias," ice-cream, and similar other comestibles, and hawkers of sorts, quacks, patent-medicine vendors, sharpers and pimps. The Chaupaty formerly, served as a lung to the jaded residents of the thickly populated parts of the city like Girgaum, Grant Road and other localities. But any one, who has eyes to see, can see that in the evening it is impossible to walk there, and in the morning the whole foreshore is fouled by fishermen and beggars who swarm there. When Mr. Clayton was Municipal Comissioner, there were some negotiations going on between the Port Trust and the Municipality for the latter to take over the foreshore on lease, but nobody knows how far the matter has advanced since then. At any rate, the whole foreshore is in a mess, and while it is a haven for the class of people mentioned above, it is becoming less and less useful to the citizens of Bombay who want "to eat the air."

The Charni Road Garden is being dug up by the Government for its printing press, although a small additional plot of ground is added to the old garden to make up for the land taken away by the Government. But the Charni Road Garden has never been a popular place with the public. In the plague days there was a kind of hospital there for those attacked by the disease, and since then it has passed through many vicissitudes. The Development Department has built there one or two bungalows, and a few huge warehouses together with a few wretched "lines." In the bungalows the higher officers live, while the "lines" are meant for workmen, the warehouses being used for its stores. The authorities evidently thought that the development work would go on for eternity and must have been working towards that end. To come to the point, the Charni Road Garden is now an appanage of the Development Department and of the P.W.D. There the matter stands.

Pherozeshah Mehta Garden.

Without referring to the few wretched gardens in the North of the Island let the Pherozeshah Mehta garden be now considered. The approaches to this garden from the Chaupatty are beautiful and a great deal of ingenuity is used in laying out the various paths. A great deal of work is still necessary, but the Municipal authorities seem to be alive to the necessity of improving these garden to the best of their ability. Without these gardens the city would look very ugly, for the Malabar Hill stands like a sentinel, stretching its two arms wide. Before these gardens were laid out there was a huge gaping blank in the hill visible from a distance, but now it is covered up.

The Pherozeshah Mehta garden is now very popular with the public, simply for the reason that there is no other garden available in that part of the Island. In the evenings, particularly on holidays, it is over-crowded, and a large number of men, women, and children take advantage of it. But it is essentially a garden for the rich, for it is situated in an opulent and aristocratic locality. All the same the garden is innocent of any special amenities. The little occasional music that was given there has almost disappeared now. There is a talk of having a refreshment stall there, but it will be a crime to do so. People do not come there to eat, but for some kind of relaxation. Besides, the garden is not very spacious and the space is very limited. It will, therefore, be a crime to instal a restaurant there. There are eating houses enough and to spare at the foot of the hill, only a few minutes distance from the garden. The caretaker here is a military pensioner fully alive to the dignity of his position, and what is more to his duty also. Before this, the Commissioner had tried a Pathan, who knew no law but that of the bludgeon, and the writer has seen the Pathan employee running after young boys with his huge mace uplifted. The matter came before the Corporation in due course and the Pathan was replaced by the present man who is the ideal person for the post.

A Drawback.

But the great drawback of this garden is that the bungalows which were formerly occupied by a petty engineer, or garden superintendent, have been enlarged and beautified and are now occupied by the "burra sabs" of the Water Departments, who are evidently in the habit of going to bed early about 8.30 p.m. It was evidently expected that the one garden available in this locality would be kept open to the public at least till 10 p.m. but the last Commis

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

A Saner Outlook.

The latest news from France is reassuring The rally of the franc during the last three days has been surprisingly rapid. A saner outlook is evidently gaining ground amongst the parliamentary groups who expect from M. Poincare quick results in the direction of securing financial stability. The Senate Finance Committee has adopted all the articles in the Government financial proposals and the Poincare Cabinet composed as it is of men who know "all the ropes" in the business of parliamentary manoeuvring can reasonably expect the Chamber to do the same particularly as the new proposals do not carry even a veiled suggestion for the acceptance of the Capital levy however much the Left wants its inclusion in the financial programme. As regards asking from Parliament dictatorial powers, which was M. Caillaux's mistake, the new Premier is discreetly silent. He knows that the Chamber, tired and distracted with years of financial uncertainty, is in a mood now to agree to whatever he says.

A Lame Excuse.

Prince Ras Tafari, the Regent of Abyssinia, is naturally exasperated at the cool presumption of two European Powers in deciding between themselves how they can best arrange to exploit his country. England and Italy come to an understanding according to which England utilises the waters of Lake Tsana in Abyssinia, a source of supply necessary for the increase of irrigation in Sudan which she has grabbed from Egypt, and Italy is told by England that she will not oppose, as the "quid pro quo" in the arrangement, Italy's building a railway through West Abyssinia connecting her two colonies, one on each side of Prince Ras Tafari's country. The Prince is not consulted and is obliged to seek recourse to the League of Nations to whom he protests against this piece of bluff. The British Foreign Minister, heckled about this Anglo-Italian understanding in the House of Commons, gives the lame excuse that it did not pretend to bind either Abyssinia or any other Government. But he evades the question whether the former was at all consulted. It will be interesting to watch what reply the League, dominated as it is by England and France will give to Prince Ras Tafari's appeal.

Wanted—Explanation.

It is nearly a week since Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed in a statement to the Associated Press explained the circumstances in which he was asked to leave the Government House on the day a so-called representative deputation of Bombay Presidency Muslims presented an address to the Viceroy. The Associated Press stated:—

"He went to the Government House this morning and offered himself to join the Deputation and to show profound respect to the Viceroy. But instead of allowing him to join, the organiser brought the Private Secretary to the Governor to him, who after some conversation told him that he would be permitted to join the Deputation if he would sign an apology which was kept ready in the hands of the organiser withdrawing all that he (the Maulvi) had written in the press. This the Maulvi refused to do and was thereupon asked by the Private Secretary to leave. The Maulvi then walked out."

As no contradiction of the above statement has been issued from the Government House, we assume that it is substantially correct. On this assumption, the conduct of the Private Secretary seems to us to be amazing. What right had he to ask Maulvi Rafiuddin to sign a letter of apology to Sir Haroon Jaffer? The manner of his intervention in the matter was as inexcusable as it was gratuitous unless the public are to believe that the Deputation and Address were inspired by the Government House. An explanation of his extraordinary action is obviously called for.

Inter-Communal Dinners.

The Lahore League of Youth resolved some days ago to call a conference of the journalists of the Punjab to devise ways and means to combat communalism. On Saturday last the League organised an inter-communal dinner, among the guests being Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Parsis. Dr. Kitchlew, Pandit Santanam, Mr. Homi Rustomji and others made suitable speeches suggesting the desirability of trying every means of promoting inter-communal amity. The President of the League observed that inter-communal dinners were useful demonstrations in counter-acting communal exclusiveness. Dinners like these have been arranged in the past as a means of social reform and their usefulness is undeniable, however limited. When feeling is high and people refuse even to come together for a formal discussion, a simple, informal demonstration which puts men in good humour with themselves and others cannot be valueless. It is temper more often than an argument that parts friends; but at the common table there is no room for sulks.

The Saint of Sakori.

Speaking of inter-communal concord, we would mention a remarkable man now staying in Bombay who is revered by men of all communities. Though his arrival in Bombay three or four days ago was not announced in any paper, thousands daily throng at his place at Walkeshwar to pay their respect to him or to listen to his message. He is known as Upasani Maharaj and his "ashram" is in a village called Sakori in the Nizam's territory. He is a Hindu, Brahmin by birth, his guru or preceptor was a Muslim saint, Sayi Baba by name, and among his followers and admirers are Hindus of all castes, Parsis and Borahs. His religion transcends all narrow creeds, he preaches and practises, in essence, universal religion and universal tolerance. "Where there is a sense of true religion, there is no room for a war of creeds.

INDIA DEFRAUDED.

INTERESTS OF THE POOR SACRIFICED

FOR ENGLAND'S GAIN.

CURRENCY REPORT UNIVERSALLY CONDEMNED.

Bombay, Aug. 4.

There have been violent fluctuations in the Bombay markets, due to the publication of the Exchange Commission's Report, fixing the sterling exchange ratio to 1s. 6d., and a hurried and shameful acceptance of the same, by the Government of India and the Secretary of State—without even caring to know the Indian opinion on the same, by means of a discussion in our "India's Parliament", which was once much boomed by the Simla authorities.

The public have been staggered by this sudden decision of the Government of India, offered in hot haste, simultaneously with the publication of the Commission's recommendations—before even our financiers had time to digest those recommendations, much less to express an opinion on the same.

Mr. B. F. Madon, of Messrs. Tata and Sons, a prominent businessman and a well-known authority on Exchange and Finance, unhesitatingly condemned this latest "injustice" of the Government to the poor millions of India—for whom they express such an amount of lip sympathy on every possible occasion.

MR. B. F. MADON INTERVIEWED.

In a special interview by a "Chronicle" representative, Mr. Madon conclusively exposed the falacies underlying the recommendations in fixing the ratio at 1s. 6d., instead of at 1s. 4d.—at which rate it stood for more than twenty years.

He conclusively proved that the interests of the 300 millions of India have been sacrificed, in placating some foreign interests, who are likely to benefit by the new ratio.

Mr. Madon said that Indian opinion had been trampled under foot—so far as our fight to get the Exchange ratio fixed at 1s. 4d. is concerned.

"I am not much concerned just now, with the question of having a Gold Currency, or whether there should be a New State Bank for India. That, I think, is a subsidiary question", said Mr. Madon.

"This unfavourable rate would hit our industries hard, not only that, but it has sacrificed the interests of 300 millions of our agriculturists—in order to serve the interests of foreign manufacturers."

Mr. Madon specially rebutted the following view of the Commission:—

"Broadly speaking, the arguments which have been brought forward to prove that reversion to 1s. 4d. would be beneficial, merely show that, during a period of aojustment of conditions to that rate, certain sections of the community (e.g., debtors, exporters, and employers of labours) would be benefited at the expense of certain other sections (e.g., creditors, importers, and wage-earners). They do not show that there would be any substantial permanent benefit even to any section at the expense of another, still less to the country as a whole."

The interests, that would benefit by the 1s. 4d. ratio are mentioned as (1) "Debtors, (2) Exporters and (3) Employers"—as against (1) Creditors, (2) Importers and (3) Wage-earners."

The Government know full well that more than 70 per cent. of our agriculturists are debtors. That means at least 200 millions of the people of India. Whereas the creditors or "sahukars" is a very small number.

(1) "Any Government, that discards the interests of more than 200 million poor indebted agriculturists of India, for the sake of a paltry million of interest-devouring greedy "sahukars" deserves to be condemned on the face of it. The Commission, which throws overboard the interests of these poor millions, is not at all fit to be called a "Commission", but packed body of "johukumies" and subservient to the "Master's Voice", which was too apparent in this case."

(2) "The second class of interests stated to be in opposition to one another in this question is 'Exporters' vs. 'Importers'. It should be clearly understood that the real exporters of India are the poor producers, i.e., about 300 million agriculturists, and not the big export firms of Tatas, Rallis or Currimbhais. Whereas the 'importers' includes importers of articles of luxuries like motor-cars, silks, wines and spirits, fine cloths, woollens, machineries, and a hundred other costly things, that the Indian masses can generally do without. Should any civilized Government sacrifice the interests of 300 million producers—who export about Rs. 380 crores of goods collectively—in order that foreign importers may be benefited?"

(3) "The third class put in opposition to one another by the Commission is 'Employer' vs. 'The Wage-earner'. It would be more correct to say, that by the new exchange ratio, the industries—and not the employer—would be hit hard, as it gives the foreign manufacturer an indirect benefit of 12½ per cent."

"As you know full well", said Mr. Madon, "by the experience of the Cotton Mill strike here 6 months back, poor labourers had to starve because of the serious condition of the Industry, and not the 'employers' like Currimbhais and Tatas and Sassoons. So by hitting the Indian industries hard, the Commission and the Government hit the poor labourers or the 'wage-earners' as they call them."

1s. 6d. RATE ECONOMICALLY RUINOUS.

A PROMINENT BOMBAY FINANCIER'S OPINION.

A prominent financial expert in Bombay, interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle", offered the following commest on the Currency Commission's report:—

It is rather too early to express an opinion on the Report of the Currency Commission, as I had so far no time to go through its details.

The Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance issued to-day deals with the following main points:—

1. The establishment of the Gold Standard for India but that Gold should not circulate as money.

2. The creation of a Central Reserve Bank of India with its Headquarters at Bombay with the Imperial Bank as its Agents in the mofussil.

3. The rupee should be stabilised in relation to gold at a rate corresponding to an Exchange rate of 1s. 6d.

The establishment of a Gold Standard is a desirable recommendation by the Commission, but it would have bees much more desirable and beneficial to the country had the Commission recommended the circulation of gold as money which has been the long-felt desire of the country.

As regards the creation of the Central Reserve Bank of India, I agree with the Minute of Dissent of Sir Purshottamdah Thakoredas, and hold that, looking to the expansion of the Imperial Bank of India within such a short time and to the services rendered by it to the trade and industry of India, it may, with certain modifications, be safely changed into the Central Reserve Bank of India, and invested with the necessary powers.

The 1s. 6d. Exchange rate recommended by the Commission for stabilisation of the rupee was a foregone conclusion. I hold the opinion expressed by Sir Purshottamdas Thakoredas in his Minute of Dissent that the rupee should be stablised at 1s. 4d. Enough has been said on this point and it is no use repeating here how our industries will be made to suffer against the competition of foreign countries and the tax-payer will have to provide funds for Bounties if they wish to see their own industries thrive.

THE FARCE OVER.

SIR BASIL'S GRAMOPHONE.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" regarding the report of the Currency Commission, Mr. Jamnadas Madhavji Mehta, M.L.A., said:—

The expected has happened; Sir Basil Blackett has triumphed, and a packed body of so-called experts have after six months of pretended investigation done what Sir Basil wanted them to do. Of course, all this is "in the interests" of India a phrase under the guise of which the Finance Member has heaped colossal losses on the people of India. On the foreign trade of India alone the loss to the agriculture and industry of the country will be over forty crores a year; but as Sir Edward Cook has said the inland trade of India is twenty times the foreign trade and this will give an idea of the enormous injury which the new rate of 1s. 6d. to the rupee will permanently fasten on India; so much about the ratio.

In place of the Gold Standard which the country demanded with remarkable unanimity we are to get another variety—a truncated form of Gold Standard and without a gold currency in circulation. The farce is at last over. The Commission stands exposed before the world as a gramophone of Sir Basil Blackett; and India will have to fight out the question over again. One can picture the heroic struggle which Sir Purshottamdas must have waged amidst a chilling atmosphere. He alone comes out with added lustre for the splendid stand he has made to safeguard the economic interests of India.

NOT SURPRISED.

ADVERSE EFFECT ON GENERAL TRADE

Interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" regarding the report of the Currency Commission, a prominent millowner of Bombay said, that he was not at all surprised to read the report. The ratio of 1s. 6d. to the rupee was only expected to be fixed. Nominally that rate of exchange was in force for some months past and hence it would not affect in any way

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FREEDOM FOR INDIA

PROPOSAL BEFORE PAN-ASIATIC CONGRESS

JAPANESE DELEGATE ALARMED

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Tokio.—The Pan-Asiatic Congress closed today after electing two Japanese, two Chinese, two Indians and one Filipine as directors of the new League of the Asiatic nations. The Congress decided that next Congress should be held at Peking.

It is reported that a Chinese delegate startled the Congress by proposing that a Pan-Asiatic League should assist India and Philippines to regain their independence, especially India because India was the base of the white races in the Orient.

A Japanese delegate deprecated the public discussion of the proposal fearing that the police would break up the meeting if anything injurious to the Anglo-Japanese and the Americo-Japans friendly relations was debated.

The Congress finally decided to discuss the proposal secretly later.—Reuter.

UNFORTUNATE JAPAN.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE AT TOKIO.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Tokio.—Much alarm was caused by a very severe earthquake shock at Tokio at 6|30 this morning. All inhabitants evacuated their house. A large area has been affected. A railway bridge which is being constructed in a suburb has been damaged. Landslides are reported to have taken place at Yokosuka where telephonic communication has been interrupted.—Reuter.

THE CURE FOR COMMUNALISM.

SUPPORT TO NEHRU--AZAD MANIFESTO.

DOWN WITH THE PRIEST.

Pandit Motilel Nehru and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad have taken a bold step in publicly condemning communalism, and all right-minded Indians must appreciate their move. But I am afraid they have not as yet touched the right spot.

Communalism that we see at work at present, to my mind is two-fold.

(1) religious,

(2) political.

Till true religion destroys the priest, and treats him as a parasite and a plague, communalism, which is his stock-in-trade is bound to be there. Till we get into our heads and hearts that in matters "national", religion has no place or at its best, the second place, we can hardly make any progress.

But equally dangerous is the new political priest—"the Rashtra-deivta" who struts the political stage, as Mr. "Walk-out and Walk-in". If India is to be a nation then there can be no room for franchise based on religion, such as Non-Mahomedan constituency, Mahomedan constituency, European constituency, etc. Herein the Reforms sin the most, and have thrown up political priests who play upon superstition and live on sweets of office.

The political frankstein raised by Reforms must be killed, and the communal vote must go, if we are to progress nationally.

Nationalism is not a circumstance, nor a set of circumstances: it is a light and we must keep it burning if we will and we can only keep it burning by sending away the Pandit, the Maulana, with his step-brother the political dancing dervish. We must be Indians first, Indians last, and Indians in the interval; and worship of the Motherland—Bandematram—must be our "religion."

To the extent that Messrs. Pandit Motilal Nehru and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad do not emphasise this point of view, viz., the priest must be relegated to his proper place—their move is weak, but all the same it is a move on the right direction.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

A COMMENDABLE MOVEMENT.

I cordially welcome the manifesto. It initiates a very commendable movement and deserves the hearty support of all the sons and daughters of India. The massacre of the innocent cn preventible causes fills one's heart with anguish. The first necessity is to ascertain the real root of the evil. What is the real discord Is it the admixture of religion with politics? Is it the fear of Hindu Raj or Muslim Raj? More than two months ago I suggested the holding of a Special Congress to discover the points of difference in order to prescribe a remedy. I am still of the same opinion. Meanwhile the Press can render real service by excluding all offensive and defensive letters calculted to excite passions. The writer often does not weigh his words well with the result that much bad blood is created unwittingly. I believe much harm is done by thoughtless language. If we make up our minds to settle amicably even at some sacrifice of rights in a generous and fraternal spirit it is not difficult to ensure peace and goodwill. Where there is a will there is a way. I wish the movement all success and shall personally do all I can in my power to promote the cause of peace and goodwill among the two great communities in India.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

PLEA FOR IMPERIAL CO-OPERATION.

AUSTRALIA AND LOCARNO.

LONDON. Aug. 3.

Melbourne.—In the House of Representatives, Mr. Bruce opening the debate on the Imperial Conference agenda urged the need for greater imperial co-operation and a sympathetic understanding of the aspirations of the young nations. He declared that the adoption of the doctrine of international independence for the Dominions would mean disintegration of the Empire. He added, "Australia will have no part in that." Australia must aim at a closer linking up of the self-Governing portions of the Empire with as full recognition of the independent status as was compatible with the recognition of the universal British nationality.

He said Australia would not ratify the Locarno treaty until Parliament approved of it. Referring to the Imperial defence Mr. Bruce showed that in 1925-26 Australia spent 326 pence per head, Britain 613, Canada 70. New Zealand 155 and South Africa thirty.—Reuter.

VANDALISM IN HEDJAZ.

IBN SAUD'S DENIAL.

PURELY A MISCHIEVOUS PROPAGANDA.

The "Khilafat Daily" has received the following cable through Mr. A fazal from Prince Faisal on behalf of Sultan Ibne Saud:—

"What mischievous propagandists publish of our intending to demolish Prophet's tomb is untrue. We redeem Prophet's tomb with our life. Publish by all means and contradict that counterfeit news."

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE AT MECCA

LONDON. Aug. 4.

In the House of Commons Commander Kenworthy asked Sir Austen Chamberlain to consider the appointment of British representatives at the court of Sultan Ibn Saud with a representative particularly at Mecca in view of the many British subjects making pilgrimage to holy places. Sir A. Chamberlain replied he was satisfied that the existing arrangements were adequate.—Reuter.

ANGORA TRIAL.

ALLEGED INSTIGATORS OF SMYRNA PLOT.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Constantinople.—The Tribunal of Independence which recently sentenced to death 15 plotters against Kemal at Smyrna is now trying at Angora 60 members of the Committee of the Union of Progress which is believed to have instigated the Smyrna plot and intended to follow it up with a "coup de etat." The accused include Djabide Ahmed Messini, ex-Foreign Minister, and Azmi Pasha, ex-Chief of Police. The Public Prosecutor is demanding penal life sentence for sixteen leaders and ten years for others.—Reuter.

CHANNEL SWIMMING ATTEMPT.

WOMEN OUTNUMBER MEN.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Women outnumber men among this year's Channel swimming aspirants. Miss Clare-bell Barratt, New York swimming instructress six feet three inches in height and weighing fifteen stone starting from Dover yesterday morning gave up three miles from France at5.30 this morning. London doctor Brewster starting from Dover three hours later gave up after five hours. Norwegian policeman Farstad left Gris Net at ten last night and is still swimming. Other waiting are one American and three English girls one American and one Englishman.—Reuter.

Calais.—The Norwegian policeman Farstad mentioned earlier abandoned the cross channel swim after twelve hours.—Reuter's Special.

MORE ABOUT LLOYD'S FOLLY.

MONEY SIMPLY THROWN INTO SEA.

SEA WALL—A SPECTACULAR DISPLAY.

FRESH ADMISSIONS BY SIR L. HEPPER.

Further evidence of Sir Lawless Hepper was resumed on Wednesday, and most of the day was taken up with details which were somewhat dry and dreary. In the afternoon however, Sir Frederick Hopkinson enlivened the proceedings by eliciting from the witness important information. Referring to the works at Marine Lines, Sir Lawless said, on the desire of Sir George Lloyd it was started at that place more for spectacular purposes to impress the public which Sir Fredrick characterised as propaganda rather than any serious requirement. Sir Lawless, however, considered the whole job simple, easy and straightforward except the transaction of the dredgers. He had to admit in the end, that it would have been a better paying proposition if the scheme had been advertised in the whole world and best talents secured for the supervision of work even if for that 20 to 30,000 pounds were paid per year.

SIR CHIMANLAL'S STATEMENT IN COUNCIL.

Sir Grimwood Mears, the Chairman, at the outset put a question or two to Sir Lawless Hepper in regard to his statement the previous day wherein he was reported to have said that in the Legislative Council on 20th February 1920 Sir C. H. Setalwad said that the undertaking would cost Rs. 30 crores. Sir Grimwood Mears read from the proceedings of the Legislative Council in which in the course of his speech Sir C. H. Setalwad said that looking to the present valuation of the land the modest estimated result of the reclamation would be a profit of at least Rs. 30 crores or it might go to even Rs. 50 crores.

Sir Lawless Hepper: That is to my knowledge correct.

Sir Grimwood further reading Sir C. H. Setalwad's speech in which he said: "Supposing we get for land Rs 20 making all liberal allowances for mistakes and miscalculations, looking to the present value of the market of the land we will make a very big profit."

The Chairman asked:—That was the apparent view held not only by Sir C. H. Setalwad but also by Government of Bombay.

Sir Lawless Hepper:—That was the view.

Then Sir C. H. Setalwad did not say on 20th February 1921 that the cost would be Rs. 32 crores?

Witness:—No. What he said was there would be a profit of Rs. 32 crores.

Sir M. Visweswarayya then examined Sir Lawless Hepper. After explaining the functions of the two committees appointed by the Government of Bombay on Back Pay Reclamation Scheme, he said, the Committees would send their reports to him and he would forward them to the Government.

Witness was then asked as to what was the total expenditure on the work up to 30th June, 1926, to which he said he had not got the figures with him at the time but promise to supply them later on. He said the figures on the work done on blocks one and eight were checked by his engineers and he considered them reliable.

BLOCK NO. 7.

Q.—If you were alone to proceed with the next block which one would you take?

A.—Block No. 7.

Q.—Why would you take it?

A.—Because it is shallow.

Q.—Supposing now owing to financial consideration Government were to ask you to restrict to a limited number of blocks, which would you take up?

A.—I will take up No. 2.

Witness then said 24 acres of land was already agreed to be sold to Government of India at Rs. 20 per square yard.

NO DEMAND FOR LAND.

Q.—What is your estimate of the sale of land?

A.—It is very difficult to say now as there is no demand. We have 100,000 square yards at Queen's Road, but there is no demand for it.

Q.—Assuming you were to put the price, how much would you put?

A.—Rs. 80 per square yard at Churchgate to Rs. 50 elsewhere.

Witness was then examined at length on the various details of filling up the sea bed by dredgers and dry filling.

Q: Can you give us some rough figures to show what it costs you to obtain borum filling?

A: The figure according to the Engineers' Committee is Rs. 5.79 per brass or Rs. 1.50 per cubic yard.

And for dredger filling?

Witness: Rs. 75 or 11.88 as. per cubic yard.

Q: Is it for dredging from the Bay or from the harbour?

A. From the harbour.

Q: What would it cost for dredging from the Bay?

A: It would be approximately Rs. 15-0 per cubic yard.

Sir Frederick Hopkinson: Does the figure Rs .75 cover superintendence or does it bear only working charges?

Witness: It includes working expenditure for the whole twelve months, establishment charges and allowances for shrinkage.

ULTIMATE COST OF THE SCHEME.

Sir M. Visweswarayya: Would you give us a complete estimate of the whole cost of the scheme?

President: I thought it was understood that the Chief Engineer would give us an approximate estimate of the whole scheme within a fortnight. We want the Engineer of the Development Directorate to give us an approximate estimate of their own figures.

Sir Frederick Hopkinson: You are the Chairman of the Development Board and with the assistance of your engineers we want to know your opinion as to what the works are going to ultimately cost, if completed wholly or in part?

President: So that we can have the Engineers' Committee figures on the one hand and the Development Department's figures on the other.

A: In addition to the actual estimate of costs we have to prepare a programme of annual expenditure for the purpose of preparing a forecast. If it was a question of preparing the engineer's costs that could be done within a fortnight.

Sir Frederick Hopkinson: We are asked to recommend what should be done in the future. Unless we know what the works are likely to cost we cannot possibly make any recommendation. We must have an estimate of the works costs.

A: We can give an estimate of the cost of the whole scheme within a fortnight.

The President: Let me explain that what we really want is a document of a definite character from the Development Directorate dealing with the amount which they estimate will cost to complete the whole scheme, and a document which can be held up later on by the Development Directorate as being an excellent advance prophecy and as having been entirely against the mistaken figures of Sir George Buchanan. We want a document which for good or for bad has the considered opinion of the Development Directorate, they having had experience for years of the scheme.

A: Yes, we will do that in a fortnight.

WORK ON SHIFT SYSTEM.

Sir M. Visweswarayya: Was at one time working on two shifts considered possible? Do you think it impracticable now? There are factories in India working on three shifts at eight hours each.

A: I think there would be great difficulty about it. I do not know how to get to start with it.

Q: Can you not try to work on three shifts. This system tends to considerably reduce the overhead charges?

Witness, consulting the Chief Engineer of the Development Directorate, said that the latter was at present considering it and if feasible it will be taken up.

In reply to further questions from Sir M. Visweswarayya witness furnished the Committee with figures of the original and revised estimates in connexion with the sea-wall.

Sir Frederick Hopkinson: Would you please furnish us when you prepare the estimate of the cost of the whole scheme not only with the total amounts but also the details as to how you have arrived at them?

Witness agreed to the suggestion.

Examined by Sir Frederick Hopkinson, witness said, he was responsible for the scheme as Director but not in details.

Q: Then who is responsible for carrying out in details?

A: Sir George Buchanan.

Q: But surely as Director you are responsible?

A: I am only administrative head but for technical matters I am not responsible.

Q: How long Sir George Buchanan was actually out here during the progress of the work?

A: Something like five weeks a year.

Q: So the working period was about seven months?

Chairman: He (Sir George Buchanan) arrived here in November 1920, and stayed till February 1921.

Q: What I want to know is somebody should be responsible and I take it that as Director you were responsible.

A: The Chief Engineer used to carry out the work and correspond with the Director.

Q: You are, therefore, responsible for carrying out the whole work broadly as Director.

A: Yes.

Q: Have you told the Government about the possibility of the scheme?

A: No.

LLYOD'S WINDOW-DRESSING.

Witness was then examined in regard to the dredgers and he said: "George Lloyd" and "Colaba" were being overhauled at present.

Q: Can you tell me why walls are built on both ends?

A: Under orders of the Government walls on both ends were proceeded.

Q: Who gave the orders?

A: I could not say at present.

Continuing, witness said that Lord Lloyd was anxious that the work should be started from Marine Lines because it was seen by him and from spectacular point of view it was desirable to show some work.

Q: So simply to give some spectacular display and for propaganda purposes the work was started at Marine Lines?

A: I do not remember properly. I must refresh my memory, but I think it was something of that kind.

Sir Frederick Hopkinson then remarked that it was absolutely wrong to carry the wall works and asked the witness whether

(Continued on page 9.)

MRS. SOBANI IN COURT.

YET ANOTHER LETTER.

DR MASINA'S EVIDENCE.

VERDICT TO-DAY?

The adjourned inquest touching the death of Mr. Omar Sobani was resumed on Wednesday morning at 8 a.m. in the Court of the Coroner for the City of Bombay, when the court was again crowded by visitors. Mrs. Omar Sobani was further examined, while several other witnesses who gave evidence to the effect that Mr. Omar Sobani was repaying his debts were also examined Dr. Masina, the author of the mysterious letter which was described by Mr. Vellani as "either forged or stolen," was also examined; and he gave evidence saying that he had written the letter to Mrs. Sobani.

At the outset Mr. Vellani inquired of the Coroner whether he could examine Mrs. Sobani in Chamber as she was ill.

The Coroner, refusing the request, said that as it was made a public inquiry, she ought to be examined in the open Court.

Mr. Thakoredas Dahyabhai Mehta, the accountant of the Ashoka Swadeshi Stores, Ltd. was the first witness examined. He knew that his Stores had taken a decree for Rs. 1,511 odd on 24-7-25 against the late Mr. Sobani. Towards that decree the deceased had paid Rs. 400 in December 1925, Rs. 200 more on 26/4/26 and Rs 200 on 28/4/26. There was an arrangement allowing the deceased to pay the balance later on.

Mr. Desai: Before you came here today did any one from the police come to you?

A.:—Yes; Messrs. Vichare and Marshall had seen me.

Q.:—In what connection?

A.: For bringing out information from me as to whether Mr. Omar Sobani had to give any money to the stores. I inquired of them whether they came in their official capacity. On their saying that it was so I gave them all information except the payment information of the last instalment as I did not know it then. But yesterday I gave that information to Mr. Sabajirao of the C. I. D. in the Court.

Q.: Do you know of another decree passed against the deceased and in favour of your Stores?

A.:—Yes.

Q: The decree was for the call of the shares of the Stores?

A.: Yes.

Q: The Stores has taken no action after the decree?

A.: No.

A COUNTER SUIT.

Q: Do you know that Mr. Omar filed a counter-claim for Rs. 24,000?

Mr. Sabajirao Savant of the C. I. D. said that as papers in that suit had not been exhibited in the Court, the question was not relevant.

The Coroner agreed to it.

Mr. Sabajirao Savant then cross-examined the witness.

Q.: Did you inform me that no payment was made this year?

A: I told you that before I referred to my ledger.

Q.:When did you tell me that Mr. Sobani had made subsequent payments in this year?

A.:—Yesterday when I was in the Court.

Q.: The only thing that you told me was that the balance was something less than what you had already told me. Are you prepared to contradict that?

The witness tried to give a lengthy and explanatory reply, but as the police officer wanted the reply in 'yes' or 'no', the witness after some hesitation replied in the negative. In reply to another question, the witness said that he was called as a police witness on the previous day and that he was present in the Court.

Mr. Sabajirao then examined the cash book and the ledger of the Ashoka Stores Ltd.

Q: What is the practice in your Stores writing the amount in the ledger?

A.:We do it after two or three months generally.

Q: The Stores are dealing on a large scale?

A: Yes.

Mr. Balubhai: Why were these accounts posted later?

A.: As we were busy closing March accounts and as after that I was away at Poona for a couple of months. Nobodyy handled the books, therefore.

MRS. SOBANI'S EVIDENCE.

Mrs. Omar Sobani was the next witness who was further examined.

Mr. Balubhai: On Monday July 5th you had gone out of your place in the afternoon?

A.: No, in the morning.

Q: And you did not return home till 4 p.m.?

A.: Till 3-30 p.m.

Q.: You returned when Mr. Omar was leaving the house?

A.: No. We had lunch after that and then he left.

Q: Your husband returned at 8.30 p.m.?

A.: He returned at 8 p.m.

Q: When he returned you were taking your bath?

A.: Yes.

"TOOK SOME EXERCISE."

Q: So Mr. Omar went to his room and took some exercise?

A.: Yes.

Q.: After that you went to his room and told him not to take such strenuous exercise?

A.: Yes.

Q.: This exercise he commenced a week prior to July 5th?

A.: About 10 days prior.

Q: When you asked him not to take the exercise, he agreed to give it up and went to his bath?

A.: Yes. He asked for a cup of water and I brought it to him.

Q: Did he drink the water in your presence?

A: I think he did.

Q: He then went for his bath and you went to your room?

A: No, I was in the same room reading.

Q.: After his bath did he say he was very hungry?

A.: Yes.

Q.: And that he wanted dinner early?

A.: Yes.

Q: You said that the dinner was not ready and asked the servants to hurry up?

A.: The servant said it would be ready in a few minutes. I had called the servant.

Q.: He told you that he wanted to go out early next morning?

A.: Both of us were to go to see our new house at Colaba next morning.

Q: The cook who prepared the meals that night has gone away?

A.: Mr. Osman has sent away the cooks.

Q: Three days after Mr. Omar's demise, these cooks left?

A.: I can't say that.

Q: When was the dead body removed?

A.: After the first hearing of the inquest held in our bungalow.

Q: When did Mr. Osman return from the cemetary?

A.: At about 1 or 2 o'clock.

Q: After his return, you, Mr. Osman and his sisters were sitting and talking?

A.: They all had come and they had their dinner. There was no talk.

Mr. Balubhai wanted to put some questions which the Coroner wanted him to write down as he did not want the Jurors to hear them. Mr. Desai, therefore, wrote out the questions and handed them over to the Coroner who put the following questions to witness:—

Did Mr. Osman say the next day that he had felt a keen desire to see Mr. Omar before he was dead?

A.: Yes.

Q: And did he tell you that one Nazim also wanted to see the deceased.

A.: No.

The Coroner disallowed the other questions written by Mr. Desai.

DR. MASINA'S LETTER.

Mr. Desai then produced letter written by Dr. Masina which he had given to the Coroner the other day

The Coroner to witness: Was this letter addressed to you?

Witness: No.

Mr. Desai: On what date you received it?

A.: I never received it.

Coroner: Is this the first time you see this letter?

A.: No, Mr. Osman had read it to me on 20th July.

Mr Desai: When did he read the letter to you?

A: At 7 p.m.

Q: What were you doing at the time?

A: We were seated

Q: Did you see anybody handing you over this letter?

A: No. Mr Osman showed me the letter,

Q: Did you ask him how he got the letter?

A: I was too worried to ask him,

Q: Is it true that at that time, Mr Osman's two sisters were present?

A: No, none of them were there when he showed me the envelope.

Q: You know Dr. Masina?

A.: I have met Dr. D. M. Masina

Q: And Dr. Masina had come to your house on July 6th?

A.: Yes.

Q: At what time did he come?

A: I think at 3 p.m. but I am not sure.

Q: Had you any talk with him?

A: Yes.

Q: Did you relate the incident of the 6th July that you got up at 5 a.m. and your husband was snoring at the time?

A: Yes.

Q: You knew Dr. Masina since how long before July 6th?

A.: I met him at the place of Mrs. Jinnah who was his patient.

Q: You knew him before April last?

A.: Yes.

Q: Did you talk to him anything else?

A: I told him that Omar was not in the habit of taking any drugs.

Q: That was at 3 p.m. on July 6th?

A.: I do not recollect the hour.

Q: When did the last medical gentleman leave your house on that day?

A: The doctors were coming and going until the night.

Q: Was there any other conversation?

A: Yes. He had asked me questions whether my husband was suffering from insomnia and was in the habit of taking drugs and had replied in the negative. He had asked similar question to me about myself and I replied that too in the negative. He then asked whether Omar or I were addicted to opium and I said we were not. There was no other conversation. He advised me not to be afraid of speaking the truth if called upon to speak.

Q: After that have you seen him or called for him?

A: Three days after that, Osman called Dr. Masina to see me as I was very ill and he gave me medical advice.

Q: Did you send for him after that?

A: After that I was ill and Osman sent for him thrice, but he did not come.

Q: Do you know Dr. Masina's handwriting?

A.: No.

Q: Whose handwriting is there on the envelope exhibited?

A.: I cannot say.

Q: Whose handwriting is there in the letter?

A.: I do not know.

Mr. Masik (a juror): Is the letter an exhibit?

Coroner: No. Not at present at any rate.

Mr. Desai: Did you send for Dr. Masina on July 20th?

Mrs. Sobani: Osman sent for him on the 19th July but he did not come; I did not send for him.

Q: Did you see Dr. Masina on the 20th July after the adjournment of the inquest?

A: Dr. Sayani and Dr. Masina had come to our house in the afternoon.

Q: Had you had any talk with Dr. Masina?

A: We had ordinary talk.

Q: Any conversation regarding the letter read to you the same morning?.

A: Yes. Dr. Masina said he had sent the letter and I said Osman had received it.

Q: And you told him that Mr. Osman had read the letter to you?

A: Yes.

Q: After the letter was read to you by Osman, did you try to get the letter from him?

A: I trusted him and did not try to get it. I had left many other letters and things with him

Q: So this letter remained with Mr. Osman with your consent and confidence?

A: I did not bother myself about it.

Mr. Balubhai at this stage wanted the letter to go in as an exhibit.

Mr. Vellani objected to it.

Mr. Desai wanted to ask Mrs. Sobani whether the letter read to her was the same that was produced in the Court.

The Coroner showing the papers on which letter was written asked her whether they were the same read out to her. Witness said she did not know.

Mr. Balubhai inquired whether witness would know the letter if the contents were read out to her. Witness said she did not remember the contents of the letter.

Mr. Desai: Did you ask Dr. Masina why he did not come earlier?

Witness: Yes; as I had called for him.

Q: And what was his explanation?

A: He said he was busy with the patients.

Shown a bottle of tabloids witness said that she had never seen it with her husband.

Mr. Vellani then put some questions.

Q: Can you produce the letters your husband wrote you to prove your relations with him?

A.: Yes, they are with you.

Q: After your husband's demise where did Osman live?

A: In the same house as mine.

Mr. Vellani wanted to put the witness some questions regarding Mr. Osman's conduct, but the Coroner saying that his was not a criminal Court disallowed them. The witness was then allowed to go.

DECREES AGAINST OMAR.

Mr. Shridhar Shivram Gosavi, the managing clerk of Messrs. Crawford Bailey and Co. the Solicitors for the Banco National Ultra Marina was the next witness examined. He said in reply to Mr. Desai's questions that his client had obtained a decree for Rs. 5,210 odd and another for Rs 5,073 odd against Messrs. Gamadia and Omar Sobani. So far as Mr. Sobani was concerned, his clients had come to an arrangement with one Mr. Durgadutt Savalkar in respect of the indebtedness of Mr. Sobani. And Mr. Durgadutt had been making payments after that in respect of those decrees. Therefore, the Bank had agreed not to execute the decree against Mr. Sobani. In both the suits in which decrees were issued for an aggregate amount of Rs. 10,300 a balance of Rs. 4,300 odd was outstanding. The payments were made regularly from month to month.

Navnitlal Venilal, a clerk of Mr Morarjee Keshavjee, the landlord of the Dongeree Road building occupied by Mr. Sobani, was then examined. He said that he had obtained two decrees for the rent against Mr Omar Sobani one of them being an ejectment decrees and out of the amount decreed for Rs. 1,000 had been received though their solicitors. The house was not vacated. Witness produced a letter of his master's solicitors addressed to Messrs. Kana and Co. dated June 30th 1926.

Q: Did the police see you before you came here to give evidence?

A: Yes, and I informed them about the payment of Rs. 1,000.

Mr. Sabajirao Savant then cross examined the witness.

Q: Is there any Laljee Gordhan in your master's employ?

A: Yes. he is a mehtaji collecting rents.

DR. MASINA EXAMINED.

Dr. Dinshaw Manekji Masina (brother of Dr. Masina of Masina Hospital) who on Mr. Balubhai's request was immediately summoned by the Court was the next witness examined.

After showing the letter alleged to have been written by witness to Mrs Sobani. Mr. Balubhai asked witness whether he had written it.

A.:Yes, I wrote it to Mrs. Sobani.

Q: Is the signature there, yours?

A.: Yes.

The Jurors wanted the letter to be read aloud but the Coroner at first ruled that as it was irrelevant, it need not be read. But immediately the Coroner withdrew his ruling and asked Dr. Masina to read the letter in the Court aloud.

DR. MASINA'S LETTER.

Dr. D. M. Masina was called in and he identified the letter dated the 20th July, which he had addressed to Mrs. Sobani. The letter runs:—

"Dear Mrs. Umar,—I am extremely sorry I could not come to you when sent for. I am on a very urgent case of a lady with high fever and in a family state. Because of the high fever the child has died and the mother's condition is so bad that we cannot this moment take the child out and we have to stand by night and day and watch the case with great anxiety about the mother's life. In the circumstances I could not possibly come to you. While I was in the house last evening a gentleman told me that there was some mention in the evening papers about the Chemical Analyser's report re: Umar's stomach contents, etc., that opium was found and so on, and that all the witnesses have been summoned again.

"If it is so then I advise you to stick to what you have already said and say or add nothing more. You say you know nothing about Umar's habits as to whether he took any opium or any other drugs. You simply deny that you never saw him doing that. You only knew of pain in the chest, he now and then complained of. You say he never suffered from sleeplessness. Only say this if they ask you about, not otherwise.

DENIAL OF DRUG HABIT.

"If they ask you if you took any drugs, you emphatically deny it. If they suggest to you whether you take anything to get rid of sleeplessness or pain you emphatically say you do not suffer from any such trouble and you did not require any drugs. Then they might ask you what did you do when you were ill or Umar was ill. You say Umar used to send for Dr. Navarra and the doctor used to treat you. Since the doctor died, there had been no occasion to send for any other doctor.

"'Are you all right at present?' You may be asked to which reply: "Yes. I have no illness to speak of at present except what one naturally suffers from the shock of suddenly losing her husband.

"You simply deny any knowledge of Umar taking any drugs, that he was quite cheerful, and hale and hearty when he went to bed, that night, latterly he was doing some business, you yourself, did not know the nature of it and he used to tell you that he was doing well. Beyond this you say nothing.

"I am sorry I could not come to you when sent for. I am night and day on that case and I did not know what you sent me for. I wish you dropped me a line then.—Yours sincerely, (Sd.) D. M. Masina."

Coroner: Why did you write this letter?

Witness: This letter contains the substance of the conversation between me a Mrs. Sobani.

Mr. Vellani: Was this a mere advice or answer to Mrs. Sobani's question?

Witness: It was a repetition of what I told Mrs. Sobani.

DEATH FROM EXERCISE.

The Coroner then asked Dr. Nunan, the Police Surgeon, whether strenuous exercise taken for a week or so was likely to cause death.

Dr. Nunan: If a man is not used to it it may cause death during the exercise or within half an hour after that.

Coroner: Would death occur 10 hours after?

Dr. Nunan: If there is a suggestion that in this particular case the man died next morning as a result of strenuous exercise, it is grotesque.

A GERMAN MEDICINE BOTTLE.

Coroner: What is the bottle produced by Mr. Balubhai?

Dr. Nunan: The label on it shows that it contained Merks Orchitic Substance, a German preparation of monkey gland and is taken in cases of sexual debility.

Q: Is it poison?

A.: Not necessarily.

The inquest was then adjourned to Thursday morning, when the Coroner will sum up the case to the Jurors and when most probably the Jurors will record their verdict.

EDITOR'S SENTENCE REDUCED.

JAIPUR, Aug. 3.

The appeal of Pandit Ramnarain Choudhury, Editor of the "Tarun Rajasthan" Ajmere, against the order of the City Magistrate of Jaipur, who had sentenced Choudhury to 5 months' rigorous imprisonment for disobedience of the orders of the Mahakma Khas, was heard to-day by the Sessions Judge. Choudhury pleaded his own case and addressed the Court for more than an hour. He was followed by his counsel, Pandit Shambhunath, who also pointed out the inconsistencies of the lower court. The Government Pleader opposed the appeal.

Judgment was delivered to-day. The sentence was reduced from 5 months' rigorous imprisonment to 3 months' simple imprisonment. It is understood that Pandit Ramnarain Chaudhury will file an appeal against this decision also in the Chief Court.—Free Press.

BETTING BILL IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Aug. 3

In the House of Commons Mr. Churchill introduced his Betting (overseas prohibition) Bill to deal with cases of book-makers who transfer their offices to North Ireland Holland, etc., for the purpose of evading the betting tax.—Reuter's Special.

(Continued from column 6.)

time the Scheme was framed the teachers thought the pay recommended was quite inadequate, but it was the minimum required in the circumstances. He admitted that he had done nothing in 1922 and 1923 because the times were difficult. A number of teachers had to supplement their incomes by acting as cooks, in their leisure hours and in future there was going to be a larger number of non-Brahmins in the service as teachers.

Messrs. Advani, Bhutto and Pahalajani supported, but Mr. Shinde opposed the resolution and defended the Hon. Mr. Jadhav. A number of other members spoke in support.

At this stage the Council adjourned till to-morrow.

AT THE OLD GAME AGAIN.

NO APPOINTMENTS TO OPPONENTS OF GOVERNMENT.

SIR CHUNILAL IN A TIGHT CORNER.

GOVERNOR'S LETTER TO SIND HINDU ASSOCIATION.

(By Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Aug. 4.

A volley of very inconvenient questions was directed at the Leader of the House today on the letter written by Mr. J. C. Ker, the Private Secretary to the Governor, to the Sind Hindu Association. It said that because Messrs. Pahalajani, Jethanand and Ojha were voting against the Government and were their strongest opponents thus showing but a clear reflection of Hindu attitude against the Government, the Government's only prudent course was to select their servants rather from among those who were their supporters, than from those whose representatives were their most inveterate opponents. This very frank letter explaining the Government's policy in Sind and their attitude towards the Hindus generally, was only a confirmation of what hitherto was suspected by the public, and naturally caused no surprise. The only element in it which caused surprise was the brutal frankness, coming as it did from a Governor who was generally believed to be above such a policy. Evidently the Government wanted such members in the Council as would say ditto to everything, which came from them.

SIR CHUNILAL IN A TIGHT CORNER.

The Hon. Sir Chunilal had a very hard task of it in explaining away the letter and putting a more decent construction on it and it cannot be said that he succeeded in it. Either he kept silent or gave explanations which made confusion worse confounded. After his yesterday's effort to drive a wedge between the two sections of the Hindu community, it was not at all strange, that he should have enunciated the policy of the Government in these terms. His replies were neither to the point nor relevant, though he might have shown a great deal of cleverness in avoiding the vital and real issue. When the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir's turn came to answer Mr. Patel's questions on the profits and losses made by the Government on the Back Bay Reclamation Schemes, equally unsatisfactory replies were given and he was much heckled by the members.

Mr. Addyman's Bill for re-introducing bookies on the race course was not allowed to be introduced by the President on the ground that sufficient notice was not given. At the last sessions the Bill was disallowed on another point of order and it seems as if the Bill is fated to die a still-born death or to need premature mid-wifery.

SATHE-PARANJPYE SCHEME.

After lunch interval that old, old question for improving the salaries of the primary teachers in the Presidency by giving effect to the Sathe-Paranjpye Scheme came up for discussion. Mr. Deo had a resolution against his name and he pleaded his case eloquently enough. The Sind members strongly supported, the redoubtable Moulvi Rafiuddin thinking it prudent enough to give his blessing to the resolution.

THEIR MASTER'S VOICE.

The Government of course opposed the extravagance, particularly, where the education of the masses was concerned. The Muslim members were at one with the Swarajists and Independents in this matter, but the non-Brahmins strange to say opposed. Was it their master's voice? Dr. Paranjpye who had done nothing for the teachers when he was Minister of Education, now shed some crocodile tears for these poorly paid public servants, and gave his whole-hearted support to the proposal. He allayed the fears of the non-Brahmins by telling them that in future more and more non-Brahmins would be appointed schoolmasters. But this was of little use. The opposition of some non-Brahmins to this modest proposal clearly shows that they are not fighting so much for the uplift of the down-trodden masses, as for a few jobs.

When the Council met again to-day, Mr. S. S. Deo asked for the number of persons against whom notices had been issued by the District Magistrate of East Khandesh under Section 476 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code for making complaint of torture against the police of Mahunhara. The Hon Mr. Hotson answered that the number was ten.

Mr. G. I. Patel referring to the letter written by the Private Secretary to the Governor to the Sind Hindu Association, wherein it was stated that Mr Pahalajani and others had voted against the Government, asked whether the Government based their consideration for appointing persons for higher posts in public service in Sind or the Presidency on the number of votes cast by the elected members for and against the Government.

Sir Chunilal Mehta answered that no such statement was made in the letter.

PIER AT URAN.

Mr. Patel asked about the wharf at Uran and the Hon. Mr. Rieu answered that the income of about Rs. 3,800 from the wharfage fees collected at Uran, was not sufficient to cover the interest and sinking fund charges, on even a fraction of the capital required for the construction of a suitable pier.

MR. COWASJI JEHANGIR SPRINGS UP CONUNDRUM.

Mr. Patel asked for the profits the Government expected to realise from the Back Bay Scheme before the Scheme was undertaken and the amount of loss till June, 1926. The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir answered that though a profit was regarded as assured, its amount was considered to be a matter of conjecture, and no definite estimate was framed. With regard to the probable loss, the member was referred to the Advisory Committee's Report for January, 1926. The probable loss was based on dredging results. Pending the report of the Committee of Engineers the Government were not in a position to judge of the financial prospects of this Scheme.

About the letter to the Sind Hindu Association Mr. Joshi asked whether the Government were aware that Mr. Advani and Mr. Mukhi were not members of the Association. Sir Chunilal kept quiet.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye: "Do the Government keep a classification of votes of members, like the Marathas, Brahmans, etc.?"

Answer: "It is in the records of the Council."

Mr. Patel said that the letter read, "to select their servants rather from among those who are its supporters than from those whose representatives have been its most inveterate opponents", and he asked whether the policy of the Government was as mentioned in this para.

Answer: "The policy is already mentioned in the last para. of the same letter where it is said, 'it must not be understood from what has been said above that the Governor agrees that there is any justification for the complaint made by your Association with regard to appointments in Sind.'"

Mr. R. D. Shinde: "May I know why the Amil class is called a bureaucratic community?"

Answer: "Amils are in a very large majority in Government service."

Mr. Deo: "If this voting does not and has not influenced the Government why are such details given here, and with what object?"

Answer: "I am unable to answer such question."

Mr. V. N. Jog: "Do the Government wish that the members should not be free in giving their votes?"

Sir Chunilal: "They are free to express their opinion."

Mr. Jog: "Then why do you call them inveterate enemies of the Government?"

There was no answer.

Mr. Noor Mahomed asked whether in spite of this letter Amils were given appointments in every department. Sir Chunilal answered every community got its share of appointments.

Mr. P. G. Joshi: "I want to know why these inveterate enemies are continued in Government service?" (Laughter and cries of order, order.)

Mr. Patel: "His Excellency, however, considers that it is only right that your Association should be made aware of the feeling which exists." May I know what is the nature of the feeling, and among whom it exists?

Answer: "The feeling is clear in the letter and I am unable to say among whom it is so."

PLIGHT OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Matters of general interest were then taken up for discussion and Mr. S. S. Deo moved that "In view of the pecuniary hardships of the primary teachers this Council recommends to the Government that primary teachers should be paid according to the Sathe-Paranjpye Scheme from March, 1926."

Mr. Deo said 50 per cent. of the primary teachers could not maintain themselves in their pay and had to supplement their income by other means. Some of them worked at night and others worked as tailors. He knew of a man who worked at night on annas 12 to eke out a livelihood. Every one had got an increase but the teachers. In no other country were other services paid so extravagantly and the teachers so poorly. In Japan where the highest service was paid at Rs. 400 per month no teacher was paid less than Rs. 40 per month. In India other services were paid by the thousand and the teachers were given the smallest salary. While Major Pogson and others were permanent fixture, the teachers were starved. He would not be satisfied until the Education Department spent yearly four crores of rupees which was about one-third of their total revenue. He asked the House to unite on this question at least, which appeared to him to be God forsaken. He condemned the Surve Committee's Report which had divided the teachers by giving allowances to some and to others nothing.

GIVE THEM A LIVING WAGE.

Mr. Durgadas Advani seconding said that the Government of Bombay had a stony heart, otherwise they would not have opposed this modest demand. He thought it was ridiculous to speak of supply and demand in such matters, as their business was to see whether these teachers got a living wage. He asked the Government to raise the living wage and he thought the present wage of Rs. 15 was not at all a living wage. They were spending Rs. 20 lakhs yearly on a mad project like the Back Bay Scheme and yet they had nothing for the primary teachers.

Mr. Shivdasani said their advance rested on the spread of education. Whenever they wanted anything they were told that the masses were not educated. The teachers not only taught the three "Rs", but moulded the character of their young children. When they were thinking for introducing compulsory education, it was their duty to pay the primary teachers properly. The question of supply and demand had nothing to do with this, and it was a disgrace to the British administration that 150 years after, they could find educated men to serve on Rs. 15 per month.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye said that at the

(Continued in column 4).

ORE ABOUT LLOYD'S FOLLY.

(Continued from page 7.)

thought that the men and machines were as to carry out the work.

It did not strike me then. I had no erience at all.

Did you give 100 per cent efficiency to whole season and no time for repairs for inery?

: The scheme was accepted by the Gov ent of Bombay.

You should have represented to the ernment of Bombay?

: It was accepted by Government of bay, Government of India and the Sec y of State.

Did not any of your subordinates point to you that the machinery required page in working. What are the actual s of working of the dredgers?

Twelve hours.

So under no circumstances you could maximum output as estimated even by king 15 hours a day?

hairman: It may be the result of some ultation or correspondence. Can you pro to-morrow any correspondence?

itness answered in the affirmative.

Who pushed through the scheme so dity?

: My impression is that Sir George Bu nan.

G. BUCHANAN'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Who drew out the original statement the plant required?

I understand Sir George Buchanan and Lewis.

Has he had any experience of such ?

In a letter Sir George Buchanan said he was employed in reclamation of land.

Can you tell me what information Sir ge Buchanan had on which he founded estimates of 367 lacs in 1919?

itness was heard to say he did not .

When Sir George Buchanan was in ge he was supposed to be the Chief En er?

Yes.

Did you think five weeks a year were ient for supervision?

I did not think.

Did you protest against it?

I did and the blame was thrown upon Lewis, the Chief Engineer.

Frederick then read a portion of the ement passed between the Government Sir George Buchanan stating all the ges in specifications etc., should be car out by Buchanan and asked witness: tually your staff were doing Buchanan's ?"

Exactly.

MAGNITUDE OF THE SCHEME.

Taking a broad view of the whole job you call it simple, easy and straight rd?

Yes except dredgers.

Don't you think that it was pre-emi the work which should have been ad d all over the world? Unless there me very great urgency it should not been taken up.

In my own opinion the work was un ontemplation from 1914.

In view of the magnitude of the work you think it required the best busi management that could be found in the world?

Yes, but I did not think there was difficulty.

But you agree with me that it requir most experienced people in the whole so as to control it efficiently?

Yes.

Don't you think that it would have paying to offer 20 or 30,000 pounds a for efficient supervision.

: Yes, if it was done before the work given to Buchanan.

: During the time that Sir George Bu nan was engineer did he give you ins ctions?

: Yes, he sent instructions to the engi rs through me.

Sir Frederick then read a portion of a ted matter which stated that we (Bu nan transfered all power to the Director) d asked him if it was true.

Witness replied in the negative.

Sir Frederick read further from a letter Sir George Buchanan in which he com ained that no one took notice of him and s reports were pigeon-holed etc., to which itness replied that Mr. Lewis who was Sir eorge Buchanan's nominee lately had fal n out with him and hence his complaint.

Further examination of Sir Lawless Hep r will be continued to-day at 11 a.m.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Sir Mahomed Habbibullah, Member, Vice y's Executive Council, will leave for Sim via Bombay on the evening of 15th Au st instead of on the 4th as originally ar nged.—A.P.

A GOOD DIGESTION FOR DYSPEPTICS

You may be doubled up with an attack of spepsia, but the moment you take 'Bisu ted' Magnesia the pain goes and normal gestion commences. That's because 'Bisu ted' Magnesia neutralises the harmful id that gives rise to the trouble and stops l trace of fermentation. It lets your food you good and the difference in your ge ral health and spirits is soon noticed. 'Bi rated' Magnesia is advised for stomach oubles by doctors and hospitals; it forms habit; is safe for young and old and its little for either powder or tablets. Get me without delay, but be certain to see registered trade marks 'Bisurated' and isamag' on the wrapper.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

A HEAVY AGENDA.

SIMLA, Aug. 3.

The members of Legislative Assembly have given notice of a large number of resolutions which they will move at the forthcoming session. The latest notices include a few important resolutions. Maulvi Muhammad Yakub will move that the performance of religious festivals, rites and ceremonies of different communities in India be regulated by legislation. Haji Wajiuddin will recommend that Mahomedans be given equal opportunities with non-Mahomedans for employment in the G.I.P. and E.I. Railways.

Mr. Joshi will press for a committee to inquire into and suggest measures and methods of improving the economic condition of Indian industrial workers including workers serving on the railways and seamen.

Mr. B. Das will suggest that immediate steps be taken to ensure suitable house accommodation in Delhi for members of the Indian Legislature 'inter alia' by building such additional houses as may be necessary upon vacant sites within a radius of half a mile from the new Parliament House. He will also move a resolution that a representation be made to His Majesty's Government that the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act 1914 be so amended as to place India in the same position as the Dominions referred to in the first schedule thereof for all purposes of the said Act.

Another resolution of Mr. Das will recommend that the personnel of the delegations to the League of Nations, the International Labour Conference and the Imperial Conference should consist entirely of Indians.

Sardar V.N. Mutalik will recommend the amendment of rules under the Arms Act so as to restore to the Sardars of Deccan and Gujerat the exception from the operation of the Act.—A.P.

COUNCIL OF STATE AGENDA

RESOLUTION ON COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

SIMLA, Aug. 3.

As a result of the ballot held yesterday two non-official resolutions have been drawn for discussion in the Council of State on the 18th of August.

Mr. P. C. Desikachari has drawn the first recommending to the Government that the ministerial establishment of the Madras Custom House may be granted the same scale of pay as is granted to the ministerial staff in the Bombay and Calcutta Custom Houses or in the alternative that the ministerial staff in the Madras Custom House may be granted the same scale of pay as the ministerial staff of the Accountant General's Office, Madras or other ministerial departments in Madras under the direct control of the Government of India.

Sir Ibrahim Jaffer has drawn the second resolution suggesting that an enquiry should be made into the development and the present position of the co-operative movement in India with a view to ascertain in what direction expansion and improvement are necessary.—A. P.

LAST SESSION OF BENGAL COUNCIL.

ITEMS ON THE AGENDA.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 3.

The Bengal Legislative Council which meets on 16th August will sit for four consecutive days, and it is understood that this will be the last session of the Council before its dissolution in December. Sixteenth and 17th will be devoted to official business which includes consideration and passing of the Calcutta Port Amendment Bill, the Motor vehicles bill and Cruelty to Animals Amendment Bill and supplementary demand totalling Rs. 33,18,184 which include demand for Rs. 250,000 under the head "Police." Two days have been allotted for non-official business. About forty-seven resolutions have been tabled for discussion and nine bills have been submitted for consideration and reference to the select committee.

Dr. A. Suhrawardy, Dy. President, will move consideration and passing of the Calcutta Municipal amendment bill for exclusion of the added area from Calcutta Corporation. The agenda also includes consideration of other bills, namely, the wagering Association bill, the fish fry preservation bill, the village self-Government amendment and the extension of Rent Act.—A.P.

VICEROY'S DEPARTURE.

COUNCIL PRESIDENT'S AT "HOME."

POONA, Aug. 3.

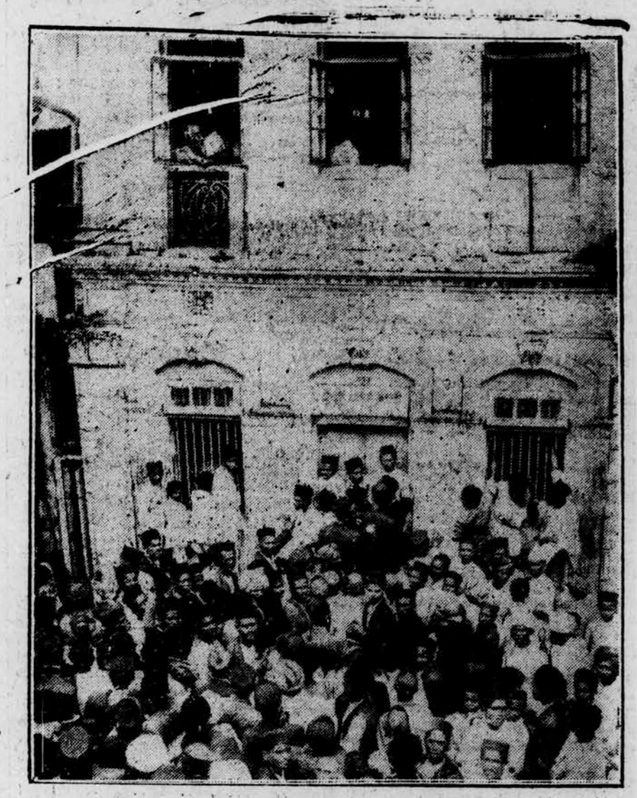
H. E. the Viceroy accompanied by the Governor visited the Servants of India Society this morning where they were received by the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri and members of the society.

In the afternoon the Viceroy attended an "At Home" given by the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah, President of the Legislative Council in the Council Hall. The Swarajist members of the Council did not participate in the function.

From the Council Hall Their Excellencies drove to Kirkee railway station and left by special train for Delhi via Dhond, Manmad and Itarsi. The departure was private. High Government officials and the Governor were present at the departure.—A. P.

Remaining survivor of Kempston balloon disaster has died in Bedford County Hospital. His wife was killed yesterday.—Reuter.

A HINDU SAINT.



"Chronicle" Photo.
Shri Upasani Maharaj, a highly revered Hindu saint of Maharashtra, is now in Bombay and is attracting daily large crowds of devotees and sight-seers to Walkeshwar, where he is temporarily putting up. In the photograph he is seen sitting near the window at the top left-hand corner.

NEW CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.

"Chronicle" Photo.
Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the newly appointed Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, for a long time occupied the post of the Third Presidency Magistrate and as such has earned popularity with the Bar and the public.

Y. M. C. A. WORLD CONGRESS.

IMPORTANCE OF SEX PROBLEM TEACHING.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Helsingforsex (Finland).—250 boys are among the delegates to the Y. M. C.A. World Congress here. Delegates include 245 Americans, 16 Australians, 20 Chinese, 22 Indians and 4 Japanese and the Congress is presided over by Mr. John Hott. Delegates are working in 53 small international groups which will discuss the results of the worldwide inquiry into the minds of the youth conducted in the past two years.

SEX PROBLEM.

25 groups are agreed on the predominant importance of the sex problem because of the growth of immorality, birth control, craze for dancing, passion for freedom bad housing, weakened parental control, insufficient sex education, late marriages for economic reason's and Freudian psychology. Several boys' groups demanded more information on sex if it was scientific and from the right source and given at the right age. Seventeen groups regarded the home problem as most important since its solution involves all others. All groups are considering the problems in the light of practical christianity.—Reuter.

A BALLOON DISASTER.

FOUR INCLUDING PILOT KILLED.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

One victim of the balloon disaster at Kempston still lives He is in hospital suffering from serious injuries. The balloon had five occupants, namely, the pilot and two married couples. Four including the pilot were killed. The pilot was E. T. Willows who from 1905 until the end of war played a leading part in British aeronautical development in relation to airships and kite-balloons. It was principally by his efforts that the "apron" defences of London were so efficient during war-time aeroplane raids.—Reuter's Special.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

RAVAGES OF BOLL WEEVIL.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Cairo.—The Ministry of Agriculture in a communique states that the area devoted to the growing of Sakellarides cotton is nine per cent. less than that of last year and that the expansion of flower is inferior in most provinces of Lower Egypt to last year. Ravages of boll weevil are more extensive and more shrubs have withered. Inspectors have unanimously decided that it is necessary to promulgate law limiting the area of cultivation of cotton to one-third the present area.—Reuter.

RECOVERY OF FRANC

LONDON, Aug. 4.

The French franc in London opened this morning at 178 50.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

The French franc closed in London to-day at 177¾ to pound and Belgian franc at 176¼.—Reuter's Special.

PARIS PAPERS DELIGHTED.

LONDON, Aug 4.

Paris.—Newspapers are delighted at the rise of franc which they attribute to the confidence inspired by the Government of National Union and the prestige of M. Poincare.

"Echo de Paris" remarks that it is no longer a question of foreign credits and believes that the price of bread will shortly be reduced.

The "Manchester Guardian's" Paris correspondent says that the recovery of franc is due to the increase of Banque de Frances rate of discount which suddenly restricted credit and compelled traders and manufacturers to cease practice of assuring working capital against loss by retaining pounds or dollars or by holding increasing stocks of goods.—Reuter's Special.

INDIA DEFRAUDED.

(Continued from page 7).

the present condition of the mill-industry in the country. "But" he added, "it would certainly affect the general trade in the country." The only people who could be glad at the report were the importing businessmen who would have been at a great loss had the exchange rate been fixed at 1s. 4d. to the rupee—which ought to have been the real rate.

Asked as to what he thought of the creation of a Central Bank in Bombay, the mill owner told our representative that unless he went through the full report, the evidence that the Commission had before it and, what was all the more important, the minute of dissent of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, he could not say anything on the subject. He did not know when the Bank referred to in the Commission's Report was going to be started and whether it was going to be like the Bank of England or not. In the absence of those facts he could not say anything.

On being questioned whether the introduction of one-rupee currency note in the market would any way affect the trade condition, he humorously remarked: "Paper is lighter than silver! They are trying to make your task lighter!"

"THE MASTER'S VOICE."

BOUNTY TO FOREIGN TRADE.

Mr. B. Das, M.L.A., interviewed by a representative of "The Chronicle" said:—

The Englishman came to India to seek the gold of India. No wonder then that a packed Commission like the Currency Commission should deny to India gold standard or circulation of gold coins in India. The personnel of the Commission was most disappointing. There were representatives of British commerce, British banking, and British Imperial school of thought. There were three Indians on that body, whose views are soaked with uptodate British theories and who have been trained all along to obey the "Master's Voice." There was alone Sir Purshottamdas, the trusted fighter on behalf of the people of India, to plough his lonely furrow. His able minute of dissent has voiced the groaning sufferings of the populace of India that suffer so much under economic pressure to satisfy the commercial greed of England. England is satisfied as long as British financiers control finances abroad and British tradesmen control the trade of the world.

Sir Basil Blackett by an ingenious stroke of genius has served both the masters. He has satisfied the commercial dictators of England in legalising the rate of exchange at 1s. 6d. to the rupee. He has duped the Indian public mind in shewing thereby "a balanced budget. There would be no balanced budget if the exchange takes its natural course and remains at 1s. 4d. Sir Basil Blackett must have seen blue when he read the accusation by the Majority that his much-vaunted balanced budgets have been so through his manipulated policy of exchange. That was what every Indian critic has been pointing out all along.

The packed Commission has dittoed the Blackettian theories. "The exchange is to be maintained at 1s. 6d. only; half the Gold reserve should be in India; no gold coins need circulate in India; no hoarding to be allowed to these Asiatics." Let London and New York hoard all the gold of the world. Sir Basil Blackett now deserves a statue in every Chamber of Commerce in Europe and America for thus legalising an effective bounty of 12 1|2 per cent on foreign manufacture. It matters little to him if the policy of protection to Indian industries fail entirely by such manipulated system of currency. He has served the best interest of foreign manufacturers.

At this stage of disastrous economic catastrophy to the country, a supreme effort must be made by Indian legislators to resist any legislation to the effect. I hope my Swarajist colleagues of the Assembly would realise the misfortune facing the country and would attend Simla session to record the country's unanimous verdict against manipulation of currency and banking.

DETRIMENTAL TO INDIA

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

Mr. Naliniranjan Sircar, M.L.C., Secretary of the Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Co., Ltd., interviewed said:—

"My considered opinion is that nothing short of a gold standard supported by a gold currency will remedy the chronic currency malady of India. The Finance Department also advocated it, but I am afraid too much solicitation for London and New York money markets have led the Commission to recommend a novel system of the gold bullion standard.

"Demonitisation of gold as recommended by the Commission would be very injudicious for a sound currency. Confidence is of the utmost necessity, and I do not think that a mere obligation on the part of the Government to buy and sell gold to any quantity would ensure confidence, unless metal can form a part of circulating media. The recommendation to anchor the rupee at 1sh. 6d. is extremely detrimental to Indian interest, bulk of the people being producers and more interested in exports than in imports. An appreciated rupee would hit them very much. The 1sh.-6d.-rate would give an indirect bounty of 12 1|2 per cent. of the value of their exported goods.—Free Press.

EFFECT ON CALCUTTA MARKET

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

The publication of the report of the Currency Commission this morning has not had any appreciable effect on the exchange or share market. A steady undertone prevails in the former which is not regarded as due to Government's announcement of the stabilization of the rupee.—A.P.

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A GOLD STANDARD FOR INDIA

"TIMES" ON HILTON YOUNG SCHEME

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Reviewing the conquered ratio of the rupee the "Times" hopes the recommendations of the Hilton Young Commission will meet with a better fate than those of 1920. Referring to the Commissioner's rejection of the scheme of the Government of India's finance department for introduction of gold currency and dethronement of the rupee, the "Times" says the scheme would have involved replacement of vast hoards of silver by gold with consequent widespread reaction. Fall in silver would have impoverished India and rendered it more difficult for India to acquire gold. Moreover, as the world is generally seeking to re-establish gold as the basis of currency, it is undesirable that a scarcity of gold at the present critical period of monetary history should be caused by an enormous absorption which some Indian reformers contemplate.

A COMPLICATED SCHEME.

The Hilton Young Scheme appears more complicated than it really is for gold bullion standard in practice gives India much the same advantages as the gold exchange standard of which she is one of the pioneers.

The paper concludes that need for a central bank will become greater as the development of banking in India proceeds. There might be little scope at present for its activities, but the Commission has rightly taken a long view of the future requirements of India.—Reuter's Special.

OPEN SPACES IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 6).

sioner was adamant, and he did his very best to thwart the members like even Mr. Cowasji Jehangir in their attempts to keep the garden open a little longer. The absurd plea that there would be more expense was even brought forward by Mr. Clayton and he succeeded in the end, as he always did. In summer when the days are longer the least that could be expected of a Municipality, which gives the least amount of amenities for the money taken from the public, is to have the gardens opened to the public at the break of day, say about 5.30 a.m. when there is good light. But then again the "sabs" living in the Municipal bungalows are not in the habit of getting up early and their convenience has to be looked after. The fact is that for the few Europeans who are the paid servants of the Municipality, a large number of people are kept out of the gardens, both in the morning and evening and this has gone on for a long time. It is monstrous that this should continue any longer, for the convenience of the larger public must be given preference. In the rainy season when very few people visit the garden, it might not be necessary to do so, but for the remaining part of the year the Pherozeshah Mehta garden must be opened and closed in consonance with the needs and the conveniences of the people, who are the masters and not the Commissioner.

In the House of Commons the Rt. Hon. Amery replied in negative to a question of Mr. Woodcock whether he contemplates any changes in the near future respecting the arrangements for releases of rubber under the Stevenson scheme.—Reuter's Special.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 4.

Garada, Patridge, Moulmein.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 4.

Takhiva, Weatherby, Durban.

Aug. 5.

Masula, Lawson, Colombo.
Vigo, Temperton, Hull.
Golden Sea, Garbutta, Marmagoa.

LOADING.

Aug. 4.

Steamer Elysia for Liverpool.
Steamer Bandra for Busreh.
Steamer Razmak for Aden.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, August 4.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Elysia, 4211, Liverpool, 14/8, Graham's Tdg Co.

2 China, 4173, London, 14/8, M M and Co.

3 Takhiva, 3800, Africa, 4/8, S M and Co.

4 Vigo 3243, Hull, 4/8, J. Finlay & Co.

6 Neuenfels, 4996, Karachi, NF, L Edwards and Co.

7 City of Mandalay, 4511, Karachi, 6/8, K Nixon and Co.

8 Tamba Maru, 3553, Japan, 12/8, N Y Kaisha.

11 Genova, 4201, Genoa, 15/8, L T and M Italiana

15 Masula, 4454, NF, NF, M M and Co.

16 San Fco. Zavier. 152, NF, NF, Indian C N and T Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Sikh, 3288, Java, NF, T Morrison and Co.

6 Ozarda, 3038, Rangoon, 7/8, M M and Co.

10/11 Celebes Maru, 4262, Japan, 8/8, O S Kaisha.

14 Torilla, 3189, Calcutta, 4/8, M M and Co.

15 Bandra, 1877, P Gulf, 11/8, M M and Co.

16 Laxmi, 124, Cannanore, NF, R Assaria and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Jalajyoti, 2698, NF, NF, Scindia S N Co.

C/R Gazana, 3191, NF, NF, M M and Co.

F Skuld, 349, Bangkok, 5/8, F F Campbell and Co.

N Joypore, 3209, Japan, 10/8, M M and Co.

P Risaldar, 3092, Java, 4/8, T Morrison and Co.

Q Padma 298 M. Coast N.F. Bombay Steamship.

EXPORTS.

Aug. 4.

S S China for London:—2001 cwts linseed oil cake, Joseph Travers and Sons Ltd; 500 cwts lentiles, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 2000 cwts lentiles, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 9 bales broad tails skins, 1 bale golyan raw skins, 45 boxes bristles, 2 bales woollen carpets Cox annd King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 7326 cwts mussoor, 1000 cwts kardi seeds, Ralli Bros.

S S Genoa for Genoa:—1000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 12000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 3500 cwts linseed, 1000 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros; 25 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal and Co; 6000 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co Ltd; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 495 bales cotton, K Devchand and Co Ltd.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—1980 cwts mussoor, 6000 cwts mowra seeds, Ralli Bros; 4 bales wool, M Nissim; 21 bales wool, Lyon Lord and Co Ltd; 34 bales wool, Shamji Mal; 150 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co Ltd; 9 bales wool, S Keshrimall; 211 bales wool, D Koondanmall; 250 bales wool, R Virchand; 150 bales wool. V Oomersey; 71 bales wool, R Soni; 55 bales wool, G Gumanmal; 54 bales cotton, Joseph Travers and Sons Ltd; 2000 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co Ltd; 10000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 2000 cwts linseed oil cakes, 2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Moosabhai and Co; 300 cwts metal scraps, K Kalyanji; 6 casks fish oil, Burjor Ardeshir and Co; 3400 cwts linseed oil cake, B H Lele; 4502 cwts myraboliams P Mathradas and Co Ltd.

For Glasgow:—13860 cwts mussoor, Ralli Bros; 9 cwts heads and iron hoops, J E Jowitt and Co Ltd; 2000 cwts myraboliams, P Mathradas and Co Ltd; 111 cwts shooks and iron hoops, J E Jowitt and Co Ltd; 20 tons teakwood planks, McKenzies Ltd; 60 tons bauxite ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd; 2000 cwts linseed oil cakes, 1400 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Moosabhai and Co; 500 cwts staves of empty hogsheads in shooks, 313 cwts heads and hoops of empty hogsheads, Spencer and Co Ltd.

For Marseilles:—5000 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros; 4000 cwts castor seed, 2000 cwts mowra seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

For New York:—19 bales woollen carpets and rugs, F Shaw and Co Ltd.

For Marseilles:—4000 cwts castor seed, 2000 cwts mowra seed, Ralli Bros.

For Liverpool:—250 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 50 bales cotton, 100 cwts niger seed, C Jiwanlal and Co.

S S Joypore for Hongkong:—100 bales cotton grey yarn, The Assur Virjee Mills Ltd; 27 cwts ghatty rape seed, N C Bhosania and Co; 5 cwts nuxvomica, N C Bhosania and Co.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton, C Damjee and Sons; 100 bales cotton, K M Nathoo, 950 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 50 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—50 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Celebes Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, S Hemraj and Co.

S S Tamba Maru for Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Yokohama:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Moji:—100 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Aug. 4.

S S Joypore from Kobe, Agents M M and Co:—245 cases glass bangles, 30 cases celluloid bangles, 10 cases cotton sheeting, 100 cases glass ware, 6 cases spectacles, 185 pieces timber, 2 cases tin boxes, 2 cases buttons, 3 cases paper ware.

From Shanghai:—230 bags green peas, 153 bales raw silk, 153 bales 458 cases 61 chests 716 H/cases 20 bundles black and green tea, 191 cases silk piece-goods and pongee, 200 bags seasamum seed.

From Singapore:—263 tanks lubricating oil, 350 bags sago flour, 10 bags damar batu, 1300 bales 50 bundles cassia, 234 bundles rattan, 36 rolls straw matting, 20 cases silk piece-goods, 15 cases glass bangles, 5 cases rubber goods, 4 cases stationery.

From Colombo:—17 cases pine apples, 45 cases dripping, 4 cases brandy, 8 nongs empty boxes.

From Penang:—15 bales putch leaves.

From Melbourne/Colombo:—138 cases jam, 60 cases dripping, 584 cases preserved meats, 27 cases fruits, 10 cases cakes, 10 cases biscuits, 12 pipes 49 casks tallow, 30 packages dried fruit, 15 cases lemons.

From Sidney/Colombo:—115 casks 37 pipes tallow.

From Adelaide/Colombo:—10 pipes tallow.

From Fremantle/Colombo:—60 boxes bar gold.

From Hongkong:—52 bags green beans, 20 bales leodary, 2 cases yellow silk.

From Taipeh/Hongkong:—7 cases tea.

S S Vita from Busrah, Agents M M and Co:—3 bundles gold coin, 2 bundles gold pieces and bars, 35 bags almonds, 812 bags barley, 141 bags mash, 79 bundles wool, 191 baskets or bundles wet dates.

From Karachi:—37 cases grapes, 25 cases salted fish, 19 cases wine, 2 cases lamps, 2 cases liquors, 269 bags wheat, 450 bags rice, 55 bags fish mawra, 51 bags gram, 13 bales cotton piece-goods, 10 bales old clothing, 10 cases dry dyes, 125 nongs empty gas cylinders, 16 bundles old jute cloth, 5 cases pitas.

S S Gazana from Bessein, Agents M M and Co:—15946 bags rice.

From Rangoon:—18076 bags rice, 1146 bags jadada chola, 5595 bars pig lead, 268 bales cotton, 20 pieces block tin, 106 cases cutch, 201 cases vegetable products, 1 case medicine, 3 cases cigars.

From Calicut:—719 bales cotton, 2604 bags cocoanuts, 183 jottas coir rope, 87 jottas coir yarn, 70 baskets ginger, 11 cases 50 H/chests tea.

From Colombo:—47 cases brandy, 5 cases cordials, 40 bags peas.

From Tutico in:—110 bales cotton yarn, 34 bales cotton yarn waste, 140 bales cotton waste, 665 bales cotton, 20 cases tea.

From Tellecherry:—40 bags pepper.

From Alleppy:—13 bags cut cholam.

S S Masula from Sourabaya, Agents M M and Co:—4395 bags suar.

From Pasoerocan:—5655 bags sugar.

From Java:—10 packages sugar sample.

From Probalingo:—31 bags bags.

S S Sikh from Java, Agents Turner Morrison and Co Ltd:—From Sourabaya: 300 bags tapioca seed, 120 drums arrack, 29643 bags sugar.

From Probolingo:—755 bags sugar.

From Pasoerocan:—2517 bags sugar.

From Tegal:—2527 bags sugar.

From Panarockan:—13148 baskets hard molasses.

From Java Port:—31 packages sugar sample

C. P. NOTES.

VICEROY'S VISIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 1.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Irwin paid an official visit to Nagpur from 22nd to 25th instant and were accorded an enthusiastic reception. With a view to get first-hand information of the village sanitation, the mode of living of the villagers, etc., his Excellency paid surprise visits to some villages and inspected village papers etc. His Excellency's address to the students while laying the foundation-stone of the Science College was very inspiring and full of advise to young men and it has left a lasting impression upon the hundreds of students who heard it with rapt attention. The Garden party given in his honour by the Raises of the C. P. and Berar was a successful function. Lord Irwin moved freely among the guests in an unassuming fashion. It seemed that he did not like the pomp and show and the usual ceremonies connected with his visit.

EXCISE ADMINISTRATION.

The Government resolution for the last year says that the new excise policy, the aim of which is ultimately the total prohibition of the sale and consumption of country spirit within the province, has been distinctly successful and there has been a steady reduction in the consumption of country liquor, opium, ganja and other narcotics. The Commissioner, Nerbudda Division, emphasises the fact that further temperance can only follow the spread of education and advocates an increase of expenditure by Government on primary education in aboriginal tracts.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay August 4th.

Mill shares opened steady but declined by profit-taking sales the general tone of the market is healthy. Good demand is maintained in cloth market. Market is not likely to depress much.

We quote:—Fazal 891/4; Pearl 492/8; Dyeing 902/8; Century 381/4; Nagpur 525; Swadeshi 505; Indore 386/4; Colaba 138/12; New Great 310; Simplex 112/8; Phoenix 430.

Tata Steel remained firm. 2nd pref. 59/12.

In cash shares Andhra Valley improved to 712/8 and Tata Power to 557/8; Tramway ordinary is quiet at 125.

Imperial Bank fluctuated from 1515 to 1555 and closed at 1530 owing to Currency report. Other bank shares are quiet. Cement shares are firm and likely to improve.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up	Last Quotations	Rs.	Divid.	Rs. a.
Bank of India			50	2½	77 8
Baroda			50	4	80×D
Central Co-operative			50	7½	55½
Central			25	1¼	27 4
Eastern			£ 5	9 p.c.	79
Imperial			500	40	1530
Imperial Contributory			*125	10	387 8
Union			5	0 4 0	3 6
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE					
Bundi			10	..	15
Central India Mining			10	4¼Y	25
Indian Cement O.			350	..	65
Katni Cement O.			100	..	71 4
Katni Cement D.			40	..	180
Punjab Cement O.			10	..	6 4
Shivrajpur			10/	8¥	43
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad Prantej			500	11 p.c.	925
Amritsar Pattis			100	10 p.c.	160
Central Province			100	7½ p.c.	117
Dhond Baramati			100	6 p.c.	95
Guzerat			100	5 p.c.	95
Hoshiarpur Doab			100	5 p.c.	102
Larkana			100	5 p.c.	78
Mandra Bhon			90	5 p.c.	81 8
Pachora Jammer			100	5 p.c.	90
Sara Sirajgunj			100	5 p.c.	95
Sialkot Narowal			100	5 p.c.	101
Sind Light			100	12 p.c.	155
Tapti Valley			500	8 p.c.	707 8
Upper Sind Light			100	4 p.c.	74
STEAMER COMPANIES.					
Bombay Steam Navigation O.			250	..	181 4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.			250	..	255
Scindia Steam			15—0	—14 Y	—9—9
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.					
Ahmedabad Electricity			100	5 p.c.	74 8
Andhra Valley O.			1,000	..	712½
Andhra Valley P.			1,000	..	980
Bombay Tramways O			50	4-8	125
Bombay Tramways P.			50	3-8	66
Karachi Electricity			100	6	95
Surat Electricity			100	..	65
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.			1,000	30	1023 12
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.			1,000	7 p.c.	970
Tata Power O.			1,000	..	555
Tata Power P.			1,000	..	765
PRESS COMPANIES					
Akbari			500	..	250
Fort			475	..	150
Harvey & Sabapathy.			500	20-35	1000
Indian Cotton			126	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing			250	..	230
New Berar			500	80	805
New East India			1,000	..	1050
New Mofussil P.			400	40	525
Vow Prince of Wales			500	61	710
Nelkart U.P.			500	46	685
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.					
Alcock Ashdown			100	..	208 12
Belapur Co. Ltd.			76	..	18
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.			125	7-8	473 12 XD
B. Burma T. Corporation New			50	3	122 8
Burma Corporation			10	0-6	10 12
Bombay Uganda			80	4-12	46
British Burma Petroleum			Sh. 8	0-4-0	5
Indo-Burma Petroleum			100	..	175
Jost Engineering			100	10	100
Mckenzie			100	30	325
New Union Floor Mills			100	..	30
Port Canning			1,000	50	695
Sardar Carbonic Gas.			100	..	90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st			150	6 p.c.y	128
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd			100	..	59 12
Tata Iron Defd.			30	..	79 6
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.			75	..	31 4
Thacker			50	..	125
Telephone			50	nil	25
INSURANCE COMPANIES					
Empire of India			50	22-8	710
Jupiter			15	..	4 14
New India			25	1y	20 25
Oriental Life			100	30 p c	1060
Vulcan			10	0-6-0	4 8
Industrial & Prudential			6	5½ p.c.	5
MILLS.					
Ahmedabad Advance			100	10	435
Alliance			100	..	40
Apollo			50	..	6 4
Assur Virjee			100	..	3
Berar Manfg.			200	30	250
Bombay Cotton O.			500	15	320
Bombay Cotton P.			10	5 p.c.	5 8
Bombay Dyeing etc.			250	25	902 8
Bombay Industrial			100	..	7
Bombay Woollen			100	..	70
Bradbury			250	10	300
Bradbury P.			250	7 p.c	150
Broach Fine Counts			250	..	42 8
Century			100	20y	381 4
Central India O.			100	16	525
Central India P.			500	5 p.c.	435
Ceylon			100	..	45
Colaba Land & Mill.			100	..	138 12
Coorla			100	..	140
Crescent			100	nil	1 91 4
Currimbhoy			250	..	310
David			500	..	300
Dawn			250	40	715
ED. Sassoon United O.			7/8	..	0 13 6
Ebrahimbhoy Pahaney			250	nil	247 8
Edward Sassoon			200	nil	130
Elphinstone O.			100	..	20
Emperor Edward			500	..	210
Fazulbhoy			250	25	891 4
finlay			100	nil	128 12
Framjee Petit			1,000	..	525
Globe			100	..	25
Gokak			100	5	116 4
Hindoostan			1,000	100	1575
Indian Bleaching, etc.			100	6	177 8
Indian Manufacturing			1,000	100	1050
Indore-Malwa United			100	12-8	386-4
Jamshed O.			250	..	60
Khatau Makanjee			Nil		90
Kilachand			25	..	4
Kohinoor			500	..	1005
Lakshmi Cotton			1,000	150	5375
Madhora Scindia			100	..	18
Madhowji Dharamsi			100	..	102 8
Madras United			250	15	480
Maneckjee Petit			1,000	100	1850
Mathradas			100	..	120
Meyer Sassoon			100	..	85
Morarjee Goculdas			1,000	..	2150
Model Mills, Nagpur			250	..	135
Mysore			50	5	110
New City of Bombay.			100	10	175
New Great Eastern			300	nil	310
Osmanshahi (100)			75	..	70
Pearl			250	12	491 4
Phoenix			100	10	430
Premier			100	..	40
Sassoon Cotton			100	..	15
Sassoon Silk			500	..	550
Sholapur			1,000	250	7550XD
Simplex			250	..	110
Sir Shapurji Broac'a			100	..	37 8
Standard			500	40	1300
Swadeshi			100	18	505
Swan			100		150
Tata Mill O.			500	..	115
Vishnu Cotton O.			500	90	2300
Vishnu P.			500	35	570
Western India Spng.			1,000	100	750

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, August 4

Ahmedabad				435
Bombay Cotton				320
Bombay Dyeing	903-12	916-4	901-4	902-8
Century		385	387-8	380 381-4
Central India	527-8	530	525	525
Colaba Land				138-12
Crescent				190
Edward Sassoon				130
Fazulbhoy	896-4	905	891-4	891-4
Finlay				130
Globe				25
Gokak				116-4
Indian Bleaching				177-8
Indore Malwa				382-8
Kohinoor				1055
Madhowjee				102-8
Mathuradas				120
Meyer Sassoon				85
Mysore				110
New Great	313-12	315	307-8	310
Pearl	495	506	491-4	491-4
Pabany				247-8
Phoenix				435
Simplex				112-8
Swadeshi	516	515	505	505
Swan Mills				150
Tata Mill				115
MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock				208-12
Bombay Steam				181-4
Tram Co. Ord.				125
Bundi Cement				15
Central India Mining				26
Indian Cement				65
Katni Cement Ord.				71-4
Shivarajpur				43
Tata Hydro	1030	1037-8	1030	1031-4
Tata Iron & Steel Ord.	31-14	32	31	31-4
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	81-14	81-14	79-6	79-6

MR. KELKAR AND CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Kelkar in his leading article on "Lokamanya Tilak and Congress Mandate in the issue of "Kesari" of the 20th July last expressed his opinion, while arguing in favour of the question of Responsive Co-operation, that the present Congress is not like that of the days of Lok. Tilak. Mr. Kelkar has been writing in this tone in his paper ever since the controversy on Responsive Co-operation began and all the while lowering the Congress institution in the eyes of the Indian people by exhorting them not to respect her Resolutions as she is an institution of a handful of men and therefore her mandates are not binding upon the people. While making such a statement he forgets what amount of untiring efforts the past great leaders had to make in nurturing and rearing her up to bring her to the present state, against great difficulties, obstacles, and opposition from all sides in the beginning. If he thinks that the present Congress is not a representative body, he should not associate his Responsive Co-operation party with the name of the Congress in the ensuing election. But he is too shrewd in this respect. If he were to dissociate from the Congress he is sure he would be deserted by his co-workers in no time.

If Mr. Kelkar has no love for the present Congress institution, why should he then at all aspire for the Presidentship of the Congress He should, in unequivocal terms have long ago publicly declared in his paper that he did not desire to be the President of the Congress of a handful of men when his name was suggested for the Presidentship by the Maharashtra, C. P. and Berar Congress Committees. Why should he lower himself in the eyes of the public and by his own statement, that he would be a President of the Congress consisting not of all the Indian people's opinion but only of a handful of men?—Yours, etc.

SUNDERRAO D. NAVALKAR.

43, Princess Street.
Bombay, July 23.

In consequence of the bridge over the Sittang river between Mokpalin and Nyaung khashe stations on Pegu-Moolmein branch being scoured by floods, night running of the trains over this bridge has been prohibited. Trains leaving Rangoon and Moulmein at night are to halt on either side of bridge till day-break.

THE WEATHER.

MONSOON VIGOROUS IN PENINSULA

SIMLA, August 4.

Monsoon has been vigorous in Tenasserim and the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, United Provinces, East Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore, and Madras Deccan and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab and East Rajputana.

Chief amounts are:—Mergui five inches; Tavoy three; Sibsagar and Tezpur one and a half; Dinajpur one; Jalpaiguri three; Bahraich one and a half; Jaipur two; Nagpur one and a half; Ratnagiri eleven; Marmagao four; Calicut one and a half; Sholapur two; Belgaum one and a half; Parbhani two; Nizambad one and a half; Gulbarga and Hyderabad (Deccan) one; Hanamkonda two; Mysore and Mercara one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase in the central parts of the country.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about four thousand miles away was recorded by Simla Seismographs at sixteen hours twelve minutes yesterday. —A. P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 4th

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 4th Aug 1926	Total since 1st June 1926	June 1st to 4th August 1924	June 1st to 4th August 1925
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point.	0 06	39 22	25 33	36 85
Fort (St. Geo. Hospital).	0 07	58 63	27 06	..
Esplanade (Gokal Tej. Hospital)				
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 00	50 38	..	..
Kemp and Co. (Cumballa Hill				

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 4th August 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a. m 29.592 inches (·123 below normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.563 inches (·077 below normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.045 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.8 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 78 6 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86·1 degrees (1.8 above normal.)
Minimum " during 24 hours 81.0 degrees (3·5 above normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 86 per cent
" " at 4 p. m. (previous day) 86 %
Direction of wind at 8 a. m. WNW
Velocity " " 22 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 257 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 24 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy =10) 10
Rainfall in 24 hours 0·06 inches
Total rainfall during the month 2.15 "
" " year 42·31 "

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 3,700 miles away was recorded on the seismagophs at the Coloba observatory at 16h 12m yesterday (I.S.T.)

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 4TH AUGUST 1926.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Wednesday, the 4th August 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the east Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Delhi and in defect at Rawalpindi. Temperature was slightly above normal in the western districts.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri has had 0.64" of rain and Cawnpore 0.19". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal except at Mainpuri where it is in excess. Temperature was below normal at the aforesaid station and normal at other places.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 1.80 inches of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the central parts of Rajputana and lower Sind, and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect except at Jaipur where it is in excess. Maximum temperature was above normal in Sind and parts of east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded over parts of Gujarat and Central India West and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is locally drier than usual in Kathiawar. Maximum temperature was above normal in Central India West, while both maximum and minimum temperatures were higher than usual in most parts of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0.63" of rain, Amraoti 0.43", Nagpur 1.64" and Chanda 0.54". Skies are heavily clouded and the air is locally more humid than usual. Maximum temperature was above normal in the northern districts.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri reports 11.11" of rain, Karwar 5.37" and Marmugao 4.16" Skies are overcast. Both humidity and temperature are normal. Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 86 deg. .1 (2 deg. above normal) and a minimum of 81 deg. .0 (3 deg. above normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar has had 0.69" of rain, Sholapur 2.20", Bijapur 0.31", Belgaum 1.29", Nizamabad 1.45" and Hyderabad 1.00". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is more humid than usual in east Hyderabad and locally in the Bombay Deccan. Temperature did not differ much from normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon is vigorous in the Peninsula, where widespread rainfall has occurred. Rain has fallen nearly generally in the west United Provinces, the east Central Provinces, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Malabar, and locally in the east United Provinces, east Rajputana, the west Central Provinces, Mysore, the Madras Deccan and southeast Madras. The only important fall, which remains to be mentioned, is 1.79" at Calicut.

Forecast.—Extension in the east Punjab.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 3,700 miles away was recorded on the Seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 16hrs. 12 mts. yesterday. (I.S.T.)

DAILY WEATHER TELEGRAM

For the 3rd August, 1926 issued from Simla.

The monsoon has strengthened in the central parts of the country but continues weak in Burma and Bengal. Rainfall has been general in Assam, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar and north Hyderabad, and local in Central India West, south Hyderabad, Coorg, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Burma, Bengal, the east Punjab, northeast Baluchistan and the Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Lashio, Sibsagar three inches; Tezpur one and a half; Darjiling four; Balasore two; Cuttack one and a half; Ranchi two; Darbhanga one; Naya Dumka three; Lucknow and a half; Chakrata two; Gopalpur one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON WED. THE 4th OF AUGUST 1926

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan—					
Quetta	..	0 16	0.89	—0.73	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan	..	1.39	2.96	—1.57	7.20
Rawalpindi	..	10.17	10.94	—0.77	34.77
Lahore	..	3.32	7.86	—4.54	19.02
Hissar	0 04	5.13	5.87	—0.74	14.47
Ambala	..	15.34	12.08	+3.26	30.49
Delhi	0 03	12.22	11.71	+0.51	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	0 12	12 02	12.77	—0 75	26.99
Mainpur	0 64	12 62	11 03	+1·59	27.07
Jhansi	..	4.94	17.76	12.82	36.17
Cawnpore	0.19	17.35	15.33	+2.02	35.98
Allahabad	..	11.28	18.17	—6.89	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad	..	0 93	1.33	—0.40	3.68
Karachi	..	0 78	4.06	—3.28	7.56
Rajputana—					
Bikanor	..	4 85	4.98	—0.13	11.79
Ajmer	..	7.92	10.12	—2.20	20.85
Jaipur	1.80	7.81	11.55	—3.74	24.24
Kotah	..	6.67	3.86	—7.19	28.23
Mount Abu	0 09	27.14	23.83	—2.69	60.76
Kathiawar—	..				
Bhuj	..	9.90	8.60	+1.30	14.39
Dwaraka	..	5.77	8.92	—3.15	13.53
Veraval	..	20.47	11.84	14.63	18.80
Rajkot	..	14.39	16.17	—1.58	26.29
Bhavnagar para	..	9.41	11.45	—2.04	21.29
Surat	0 05	28.12	26.04	+2.08	40.97
Ahmedabad	..	18.62	15.76	+2.86	28.83
Deesa	..	9.06	12.46	—3.40	24.70
Cental India W-					
Neemuch	..	14.45	14.39	+0.06	29.19
Indore	..	10.15	16.75	—6.60	33.12
CentralProvinces					
Jubbulpore	0 63	13.78	27.85	14.07	55.14
Saugor	—	12.39	22.81	10.42	41.[illegible]
Hoshangabad	0 07	17.70	23.99	—6.29	45.[illegible]
Khandwa	0 04	15.47	14.74	+0.73	29.51
Akola	0 02	17.65	15.89	+1.76	34.35
Amraoti	1 43	11.78	16.32	—4.54	33.05
Nagpur	1 64	23.43	24.48	—1.05	48.97
Chanda	0 54	20.46	25.61	—5.21	51.40
Raipur	..				50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay	0 06	39.22	44 64	—5.42	70.83
Ratnagiri	11.11	63.63	64.84	+3.79	99.98
Marmugao	4.16	51.94	63.29	—1.35	94.95
Karwar	5 37	67.02	78 31	11 29	120.12
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon	..	6.13	9.47	—3.34	22.23
Ahmednagar	0.69	10.16	8.80	+1.36	22.35
Poona	0 05	10.40	12.40	—2.00	27.11
Sholapur	2.20	8.36	9.60	—0.54	28.45
Bijapur	0.31	3.95	5.75	—1.80	20.90
Belgaum	1.29	14.35	26.13	—1.84	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	0 08	15.86	12.51	+3.35	27.53
Nizamabad					
Indur	1 45	10.25	17.13	—6.88	40.03
Hyderabad	1 00	5.70	11.77	—6.07	32.27
Malabar—					
Mangalore	0.50	71.99	77.00	—5.01	125.68
Calicut	1.70	70.53	67.01	+9.52	117.16
Cochin	0.65	64.42	53.39	11.03	114.51
Trivandrum	0.25	21.89	21.31	+0.58	94.51
Ceylon- Colombo	0 13	25.15	13.46	11.69	84.16
MadrasExcluding Malabar&Mysore					
Masulipatam	0 06	9.26	11.62	—2.36	41.59
Bellary	0 08	3.31	3.82	—0.51	20.51
Cuddapah	0 29	11.47	7.40	+4.07	31.23
Madras	0 32	3 49	6.39	—2.90	50.74
Bangalore	0 18	6.49	7.59	—1.10	35.37
Coimbatore	0 10	3 08	3.24	—0.16	22.29
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THB PALITANA DISPUTE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, The recent decision of Mr. Waston in respect of the dispute between the Jain community & the Palitana Darbar as to the amount of yearly contribution payable to the Darbar has been received with profound feelings of discontent and dissatisfaction by the entire Jain community all over India. Though the decision was expected to be a little unfavourable, no one anticipated that Mr. Watson would practically hold a brief for the Palitana Darbar. Indeed when the interim sanction was given by Mr. Watson to the proposals of the Thakore to count the number of pilgrims visiting the shrine and to enforce the rules made thereunder as a preliminary step to the imposition of a pilgrim tax it was a sufficient indication to the Jain community which way the wind was blowing. Having regard to this pertinent fact it was to a small section of the community abundantly clear that the issue was already predetermined and that it was hopeless to expect a fair and just decision from the Political Agent, biased as he was in favour of upholding the authority of the Thakore at any cost. The present decision is so arbitrary, so unfair and so unjust to the claims of the Jain community and so subversive of the rights of the Jain community hitherto enjoyed without hindrance and recognized even by the supreme post that it is generally believed that had it been written out by the Thakore himself, it would not have been so harsh and oppressive. To the intelligent and educated section of the community there is very little doubt that the present decision is the result of a consideration of the dictates of political expediency rather than that of a dispassionate and impartial consideration of the claims of the parties. On a careful perusal of the whole judgment one is led to think that Mr. Watson is entirely oblivious of the far-reaching effects of his own judgment. The whole basis of the decision is to uphold the prestige and the so-called sovereignty of the Thakore, It is, indeed, most unfortunate that in coming to this decision Mr. Watson should have given a go-bye to the spirit of the various agreements which were entered into from time to time between the Jains, on the one hand, and the Thakore and his ancestors on the other. The Jain community must now learn a bitter lesson that political influence does count and that absence of any political influence must pay a certain penalty. Mr. Watson has been at great pains to show that the dispute between the Jains and the Thakore is a matter which concerns the internal administration of the State alone and is within the legitimate province of its domestic administration. He repeatedly points out that if the Jains had completely acknowledged the paramount authority of the Thakore and had refrained from appealing to Higher authorities, the "bitterness between the parties would have died out within a generation." According to Mr Watson interference by the British authorities in this matter was illadvised. Such an attitude on the part of a responsible officer of the position of Mr. Watson is nothing short of deliberately ignoring all past history of the struggle and even questioning the political wisdom of his predecessors in office. It may be doubted whether Mr. Watson was at all called upon to pass any judgment on the political sagacity of his predecessors in office who know their business much better and who would surely not "have so unwisely handled a delicate situation" as Mr. Watson has done. The present situation did call for a thorough appreciation of the past relations between the parties, a totally impartial attitude and an anxiousness to meet out justice. Somehow or other the Jain community feels that Mr. Watson has been found wanting in these essentials.

It is alleged by Mr. Watson that the Agreement of 1886 was a loosely-worded document and would not have been given effect to in a Court of law. I do not know what legal experience Mr. Watson possessor but there is no warrant for making such a sweeping statement. It is a matter of common knowledge that agreements and testamentary instruments more loosely worded than the Agreement of 1886 and couched in more ambiguous language have been construed and given effect to in the Courts of Law by gathering the intention of the parties as expressed in the document in the light of the surrounding circumstances

No convincing arguments have been advanced by Mr. Watson in favour of the justification of a polltax except mentioning a few places in which the same is allowed to be levied. Nor has any attempt been made to show for what purposes is the tax levied in those places whether as a source of revenue or whether for the protection and sanitation of pilgrims only. In the first place an analogy in a matter of this kind is always misleading. In a majority of cases pilgrims are made to pay a small amount simply because a constant flow of pilgrims imposes a certain extra burden on the finances of the local authorities. But in imposition as a tax per head has never been recognised as a legitimate source of revenue and has always been condemned. Eminent economists of Europe and America have suggested numerous forms of taxation but none has ever suggested a tax on religious freedom as a source of revenue. To levy a tax on religion, is indeed, most monstruous. No one has even thought of imposing a tax on Mahomedans visiting Mecca or on Christians visiting Jerusalem.

There is one point which appears to have escaped notice. The Jains in all their petitions have set out the various ways in which encroachments have been made on their cherished rights and the manner in which their representatives have been persecuted and harassed by the Darbar and State officials. Those who have experience know very well how an Indian state however small can with impunity harass on one pretext or the other. The Thakore himself did not even at the hearing challenge those allegations. But it is very curious that MrWatson should come forward and consider these harrassments and unwarranted interference as "contrary to historical facts" without setting out any of those historical facts. This sort of whitewash so promptly done for the benefit of the Thakore leaves no room for doubt as to the mentality of Mr. Watson.

As regards the alleged subsidised propaganda by the Jains it may be confidently stated that no explanation will convince a person of the mentality of Mr. Watson that a public journal is entitled to express its considered opinions on a matter of vital public importance to a large body of people and that public press is as a matter of fact bound to espouse a cause which is righteous, which profoundly affects the devout feelings and religious sentiments of a most peaceful and law-abiding community and which unless otherwise settled is bound to assume serious proportions in future.

It is too premature to foresee the ultimate consequences of the present serious situation. I would not go so far as to suggest, as Mr. Baptista has in a recent communication to the "Times of India" ventured to foresee, that a "crusade can only terminate in the absorption of the state into British India." We do not desire to see any such thing happen as a consequence. The Jains do not, bear any grudge to the Palitana Darbar and as a matter of fact to none in this world. But the Jains do desire to retain their religious freedom in respect of the most sacred Hill without comprising their self-respect and without prejudicing their cherished rights. If the British authority in India can not secure this position to the Jains, the latter may well think that British protection is nothing but a mere political expression. Yours, etc.,
Bombay, July 26. ODHAVJI D. SHAH.

CIVIL JUSTICE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

BOMBAY VAKILS' VIEWS

The views of the Bombay Vakils' Association on the recommendation of the Civil Justice Committee and the provisions of the Draft Bill, have been communicated to the local Government. The Association regrets that the Government of India are unable to accept the recommendation of the Civil Justice Committee that in cases tried by the Chief Judge, on questions of Law, there should be an appeal to the High Court. The Association points out that the observation in the letter of the Government of India that in Bombay "when the Chief Judge is himself the trying Judge the case comes before two other Judges" is incorrect. What the report of the Civil Justice Committee states is that "In Bombay under the recent rule new trial applications in such cases are some times heard when the Chief Judge is otherwise engaged by a bench of two other Judges." In fact, in the Full Court in Bombay, the Chief Judge generally presides even in applications against his own orders and decrees, It was to meet this contingency, thet the Civil Justice Committee made the present recommendation of giving a right of appeal, considering that the Chief Judge generally tries suits over Rs. 1,000/- which would be triable by the High Court also, and there is nothing wrong in the principle of the recommendation made. The bogey of delay and greater expense need not be unnecessarily raised, as out of the 33,000 and odd suits filed in the Bombay Court of Small Causes, suits over Rs. 1,000/- tried by the Chief Judge hardly number 1,000 to 1500 and even out of this number hardly one-fourth are contested, or are such in which an appeal would be preferred on a point of law. My Association is of opinion that the adoption of this recommendation would certainly enahnce the reputation of the Presidency Small Cause Court by inspiring greater confidence with the public. Under these circumstances, my Association suggests that the adoption of this recommendation be reconsidered by the Government of India.

The Association sees no objection to the jurisdiction of the Registrar being enhanced from Rs. 20/- to Rs. 50/-.

NEW TRIAL APPLICATIONS.

As regards new trial applications, that is applications to the Full Court under Section 38, The Association is emphatically of opinion that no such change as is proposed should be made. To compel a party to deposit in Court the amount of the decree at the time of applying to the Full Court, would cause great hardship to poor litigants. No case is made ou for a change from the present law, nor has it been called for by the public. The analogy of the Provincial Small Cause Court is fallacious, for there the amount is often Rs. 400/- to Rs. 500/- at the most.

The Association sees no objection to the recommendation that suits to set aside attachment of property be allowed in the Presidency Small Causes Court.

A PLUCKY SCHOOL-BOY.

ENCOUNTER WITH ARMED THIEVES

Last Saturday two Mahomedan thieves managed to effect an entrance into the Hostel situated on the second floor of the Wilson High School at 2 p. m. One entered the cubicle in which the Head Master was sleeping while the other stood guard outside. A boarder, James Palote who is only 16, got out of his bed without suspecting the presence of any intruder and noticed a figure in the dark who made a jesture to stop where he was. Heedless of the danger James went straight towards him. A scuffle ensued in which the thief tried his utmost to overpower the boy who cleverly dodged his blows in such a way that the weapon in the thief's hand just grazed his arms and left three marks. While this was going on, the thief called his companion to come out of the cubicle. They both managed to make good their escape before the boy could get help from other boarders. Next morning the incident was reported to the Police Officer at the Lamington Road Police Station who considered James' act in trying to tackle two armed thieves without even a stick to be very plucky and worthy of admiration.

The Associated Press understands that Dr. Moonjee will stand as a candidate for the University seat on the C. P. Council.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was 1s. 5 15|16d. and demand bills were 1s. 5 31|32d.

Mr. M. B. Kolhatkar is being deputed by the Baroda State to Edinburgh to study Bronz casting etc. He has been awarded a state scholarship of £250 per annum.

Washington.—The Naval Board of Enquiry into the cause of explosion at Lake Denmark has come to the conclusion that the disaster was caused by lightning.

Mr. Govida Menon, Agent of the Madras Branch of the Associated Press of India passed away at 6 this morning after a short illness.

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The "Andhrapatrika" (LEADING TELUGU DAILY, Madras, writes on the 8th February, 1924.
"... received on 7th November, 1923 from Hanumadupasi V. K. SADAGOPACHARIAR, Tiruttani, a letter (published in our issue of the 12th November, 1923) predicting that Mahatmaji will be released on the 5th February, 1924 at 7 A.M. It so happened. We heartily commend the marvellous capabilities of this ASTROLOGER TO THE PUBLIC."

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